



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

The Price of Eye Strain
IS BLURRED AND MISTY READING,
HEADACHES,
AND ILL HEALTH GENERALLY,
NEAR SUITABLE GLASSES
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, Queen's Road C., HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,235 號五廿百二千九萬一第 日二初月二十年未己 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1920. 四拜禮 號二十月正年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

GINs.
CALDBECK'S
OLD TOM & DRY.
JAS. COUTTS & CO.
OLD TOM & DRY.
BOORD & SON
OLD TOM & DRY
PLYMOUTH

COATES & CO.
SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 74.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
CARTRIDGES!
NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. O. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
GLASS ENGRAVING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKER.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHAPES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1519.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	
6.50 p.m.	8.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
8.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	
6.50 p.m.	8.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
8.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ing, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 3 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Through Express
CANTON (at Shek Tin)	dep.	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
Shek Tin	arr.	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Shum Chun	dep.	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50
Shinghai	dep.	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55
Fanning	dep.	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Taipei Market	dep.	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05
Taipei	dep.	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10
Shum Chai	dep.	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
Yamoi	dep.	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20
Hungshui	dep.	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25
KOWLOON	arr.	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 16 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 22 Through Express
Last Ferry (at Shek Tin)	dep.	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
KOWLOON	arr.	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
Hungshui	dep.	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50
Yamoi	dep.	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55
Taipei	dep.	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Taipei Market	dep.	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05
Fanning	dep.	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10
Shum Chai	dep.	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
Shek Tin	arr.	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20
CANTON (at Shek Tin)	arr.	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25

* Will stop at Taipei and Sheungai for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given on the guard

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanning dep.	8.00	12.00	2.00	6.00
Shatankok arr.	8.45	12.55	2.15	6.55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays at 2 p.m.)
From Macao—Daily at 9 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
47, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

ORDER IMMEDIATELY.

On Sale January 7th.

THE RULES OF BOXING

Embracing the Rules of the National Sporting Club, The Rules
of the Royal Army and Navy Association and The Rules
of The Amateur Boxing Association.

This entirely new edition has been compiled in a neat and concise form
and will be found indispensable to local patrons. Rules have been alphabetically
arranged, and compared so that every detail of ringcraft, promotion, management
and decisions governing any meeting can be instantly found and referred to.

Price has been fixed as low as possible and every sports-
man should possess a copy. Any profit accruing from sales
of this book will be devoted to charitable purposes.

Price:
50
cents
only

Place Your Order at Once with
KELLY & WALSH, LTD

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT SECTION IN THE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST
OVERLAND ROUTE AND EUROPE

OPERATING ALL LINES IN SOUTH MANCHURIA AND CHOSEN
EAST OF MANCHURIA.

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking
should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan
to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the
last link in the newest highway round the world. Only a short sea
passage (about 10 hours) between Shimonoseki and Fusan. From
capital to capital by express trains the journey occupies only 3½ days.
The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping
and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with
the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria
Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the sea-board
at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping
Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist

Bureau Offices, or direct from the
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.,

HEAD OFFICE: DAIREN.
BRANCH OFFICES: TOKYO, SEOUL, HARBIN, PEKING & SHANGHAI.
Ad. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1 and Lieber.

S. K. TSAN & CO.
HONGKONG & SWATOW.

公 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 成
司 Swatow Drawn Thread Work 順
Canton Embroidery, Grass Cloth,
Fillet, Cluny, Point Crochet Lace
and Silk Fancy Goods, etc., etc.
54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile
Marine and H. M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard
Room, Officers' Room, O.P.O.'s Room,
Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church,
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Dayspring."

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
CO., LTD.

OPERATING—

THE HONGKONG
HOTEL

HOTEL MANSIONS.
THE REPULSE BAY
HOTEL

J. H. TAGGART
Manager.

KING EDWARD
HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA".

J. WITCHELL
Manager.

THE
PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 feet above sea level.

15 minutes from landing stage.

Under the Management of

MRS. BLAIR.

THE
VICTORIA HOTEL
CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession,
Shamshien.

The only European Hotel in
Canton.

Guides and Chais provided.

Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management

of

WM. FARMER.....Proprietor.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS

AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietor of Coal Mines of

TAKAHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,

KISHIDAKE, YOSHINO, OTANI, HOJO,

NAMAZU, BAYO, SHINNEW,

KANADA, KAMAYAKA, BIRAI

and OTUBARI.

Agents for SAKITO Coal.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO.

Branches and Representatives:

NAGASAKI, KANATSU, WAKA,

MATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,

OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,

YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,

MUROGAN, OTABU, VLADIV,

VOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN,

DAIREN, TIANJIN, HANKOW,

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON,

MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERB,

BATA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW

YORK and SEATTLE.

Cable Address: IWASAKIRAL.

Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union
and Bantley's.

Agency for: THE MITSUBISHI MARINE
AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE AND
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For particulars apply to—

S. S. SAKI, Manager,
14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

MOUTRIE PIANOS

We will deliver a MOUTRIE PIANO for

\$75.00

You pay the balance in small monthly instalments that will not inconvenience you.

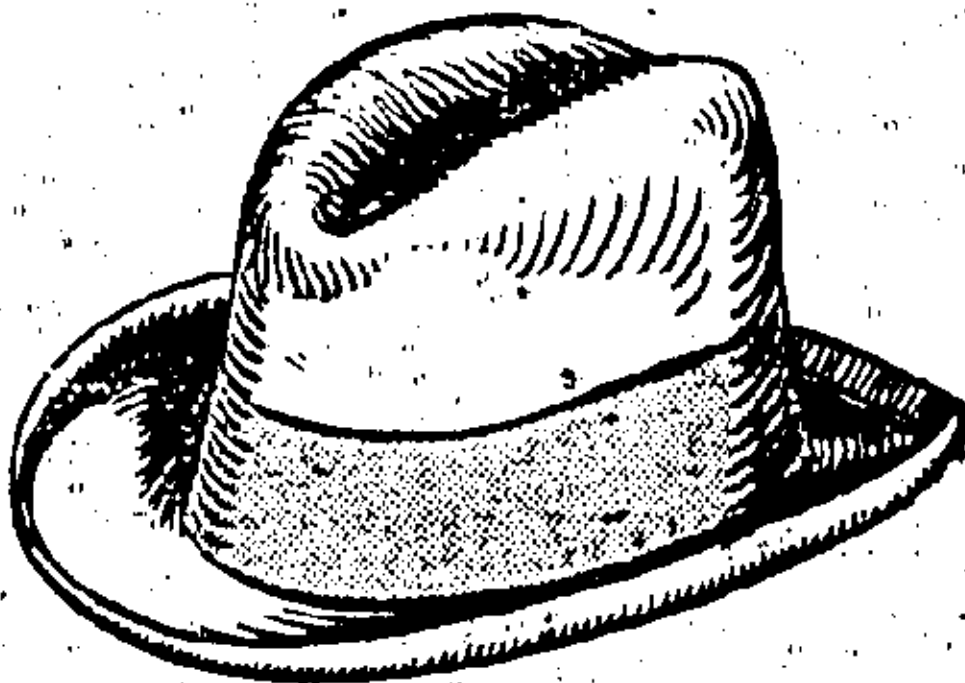
Ask us for full particulars.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

CHATER ROAD.

22-1

Henry Beath HATS



have the distinctively smart lines, correct proportions and fine workmanship that the well dressed man demands.

The latest London styles, at prices ranging from \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.50, \$9.50 to \$12.50 each, are now being shown by

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
18, DES VŒUX ROAD, Telephone 29.

FOR CIGARS SMOKE—

"EL PALACIO" & "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO"

known to connoisseurs for their flavour and aroma.

Just Received Fresh Consignments of

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.'S:

Extra Fine, Crown Prince, Non Plus Ultra, Kitchen

La France, Albion, Ghazee, Dames Superfine.

MELACHRINO & CO.'S

No. 4 & No. 8

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

90

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. Let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

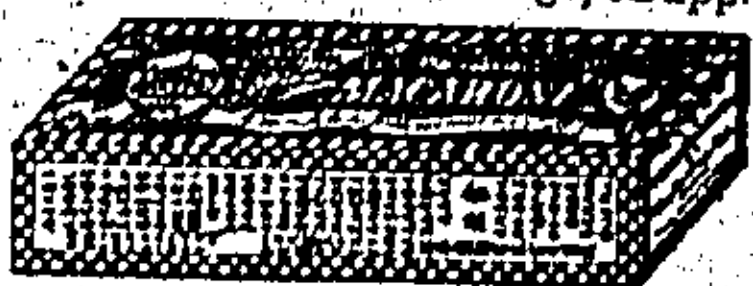
Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL.

Try "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg Noodles, Paste Stars and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Paste Products, made in a new, well-equipped and modern style factory, are pure, wholesome and

Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.

Samples and Price List will be given, free of charge, on application to our Head Office.



THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE Nos. 41 & 43, Canton Road, Central, Hongkong, Tel. N. 2233.
BRANCH OFFICE: Nos. 420 and 421, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

RECENT SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE DECISIONS.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

CASE 9.

Deserting Seamen. Captain's Duty to Make Certain Entries in Log.

Nine seamen deserted from a ship in a foreign port and left no effects on board. The Log contained an entry recording the desertion of each of the nine men, but no statement of the amount due to any of them on account of wages at the time they deserted. In his Seamen's Wages Book, however, the Captain had entered up the amounts due to seven of them and the amounts overpaid to the other two.

The Captain was summoned for failing to enter in the Log a statement of the amount due on account of wages. It was claimed that his failure to do so made him liable under 28 (1) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, by which, if a seaman is "left behind out of the British Islands," the Master of the ship must enter in the Log a statement of the effects left on board by the seaman, and of the amount due to the seaman on account of wages at the time "when he was left behind."

Except for the fact that the men had left the ship nothing further was known as to their whereabouts.

The Captain contended that it could not be said with certainty that these men had been "left behind" at the port where the desertion took place; that there was a strong probability that they had joined other vessels and had gone to sea before his own ship left the port; that it was not the custom or practice of shipmasters to treat deserters, who it was believed had deserted to join other ships, as men "left behind"; and that these words were usually applied to men unable to join in consequence of accident, illness, misadventure or the like, or to men imprisoned for some offence or under restraint.

Held: The words "left behind" cover not only the case of a seaman left on shore when the ship actually sails away, but also the case of a deserter who, without from the mere fact of desertion, it is impossible or difficult to know whether he is left behind on shore or has sailed on another ship.

The words "left behind out of the British Islands" mean that the Captain must make the entries in respect of any seaman whom he has not brought away with him from any foreign port, and it is immaterial whether the man is standing on the quay, is in prison, or has joined another ship.

CASE 10.

Marine Insurance. "Held Covered" Clause. Error in Description of Interest.

O. desired to ship his motor-car to a foreign port. He accordingly engaged P., a packer and shipper, to collect the car and pack and freight it to the port in question, and to insure it. P. insured the car under a policy in the ordinary Lloyd's form against the usual perils on a voyage, the insurance being described as "on motor car and accessories (in case), £200, so valued."

The Institute Cargo Clauses were attached, clause 4 of which was as follows: "Held covered, at a premium to be arranged, in case of deviation or change of voyage or of any omission or error in the description of the interest, vessel or voyage."

The bill of lading under which the car was shipped described the goods as "one motor-car on deck at shipper's risk." The car was carried on deck throughout the voyage. The ship met with rough weather and in consequence the car was so damaged that on arrival it was found to be beyond repair and valueless.

No notice was given to the Insurance Company, until after the loss, that the car was shipped on deck. The Company repudiated all liability under the policy on the ground of the non-disclosure of this fact. It was admitted that there was no usage that a motor-car carried on deck was covered (though not insured specifically) within the meaning of Rule 17 of the Rules for Construction of Policy in Schedule I. to the M.I. Act, 1906.

There was evidence that the risk was very considerably increased by the car being carried on deck, and that many underwriters would refuse to insure at any premium a car carried on deck against all risks, and that those who would be willing to insure it would require an unusually high premium.

The question was, Did the policy, as affected over the car on deck, so far as the body of the policy was concerned, as was conceded that it did not. But it was argued that under Institute Cargo Clause 4 the assured was held covered, because the subject matter intended to be insured was a motor-car carried on deck, and there was an "error in the description of the interest" in not having so described it, and that the policy was therefore effective on payment of the extra premium "to be arranged."

The Rule reads: "In the absence of any usage to the contrary, deck cargo and living animals must be insured specifically, and not under the general denomination of 'goods'."

Against this it was contended that the "error in description" must be of the subject-matter insured, that is, of the goods themselves, and that the clause does not include a misdescription of the part of the vessel in which the goods are to be carried. Moreover, that notice of this "error" must in any event be given to the underwriters within a reasonable time after the facts have come to the knowledge of the assured.

Held: Clause 4 of the Institute Cargo Clauses did not protect the assured. It is an implied term of the contract, in the absence of any express terms as to notice, that notice must be given within a reasonable time after the "error" has come to the knowledge of the assured, if he wishes to rely upon the Clause. If the assured does not give such notice, the risk is not covered. This rule of law is necessary, because the natural tendency of the assured is to wait and see if the matter goes through all right, and only in the case of a loss happening to give notice to the underwriters. In order to meet that tendency the stipulation as to notice is implied. The construction of Clause 4 is very difficult, and it is hoped that the committee of underwriters will consider the clause and make up their minds as to the meaning they wish to attach to it, and express that meaning in language which an ordinary assured will understand.

CASE 11.

Charterparty. A Deadweight Capacity. Guarantee by Shipowner.

O. chartered his ship to C. to load a full and complete cargo of maize in bags and to proceed as ordered to any safe port in the United Kingdom. Freight was to be paid at a rate per ton which varied and depended on the port selected by C. for discharge.

A clause in the charterparty read as follows: "The owner guarantees the ship's deadweight capacity to be 3,000 tons and freight to be paid on this quantity." On this, C. paid freight in respect of 3,000 tons.

When it came to loading the cargo it was found that the cubic capacity of space on board was insufficient to allow of a storage of more than 2,900 tons of maize in bags. 100 tons could not be loaded, and C. claimed, as damages for O's breach of his guarantee, the amount which he had paid as freight in respect of the 100 tons.

It was not disputed that the ship was in fact of a deadweight capacity of 3,000 tons, and that she would take on board 3,000 tons of cargo to that extent without sinking the ship below the proper load-line.

C. contended that as O. had notice of the nature of the particular cargo to be shipped (maize in bags), the guarantee clause should be read as one by which he guaranteed that the ship would be of a capacity to take, and would be able to carry, 3,000 tons of maize in bags. C. further contended that in saying in the guarantee clause "freight to be paid on this quantity," he and O. were in fact contracting with reference to the weight to be carried, and were calculating the amount of freight on that basis, and not with regard to an abstract question of the capacity of the ship.

O. argued, and with success, that the guarantee was a measure of the capacity of the ship, of its general carrying capacity irrespective of the particular cargo which she was to carry on the voyage in question.

Held: The words "the ship's deadweight capacity" refer primarily to the ship's lifting or weight-carrying capacity in the abstract. The mere fact that maize was mentioned elsewhere in the charterparty as the cargo in fact to be carried did not change the meaning of the guarantee clause. The charterparty evidenced a definite agreement to pay freight by way of a lump sum calculated on the guaranteed deadweight capacity of the ship, and not on the quantity of maize or the quantity of bags.

It would have been different if the clause had read: "The owner guarantees that the ship shall carry not less than 3,000 tons deadweight of cargo." That would have been a guarantee that the ship would carry 3,000 tons on the voyage in question.

CASE 12.

Charterparty. Broker's Commission. Custom v. Contract.

In this case (as in Case 4, H.K.D. Press, January 8th) an unsuccessful attempt was made to override a contract by custom.

O. chartered his ship to C. to load a cargo of grain and proceed to a named port and there deliver the cargo on being paid freight. The cargo was to be received at the port of discharge at a certain rate, in default of which demurrage was to be paid at the rate of £120 per day.

One of the clauses in the charterparty stated: "A commission of 2½% is due on shipment of cargo to C., vessel lost or not lost, whose agents at port of loading are to attend to ship's business on customary terms." This was in keeping with the current practice of inserting the broker's right to commission in the charterparty, the charterer receiving it on behalf of the broker.

At the port of discharge, demurrage amounting to £5,480 became payable by C. to O. In paying the account for freight and demurrage, O. deducted the sum of £137, representing 2½% per cent. commission on the sum paid for demurrage.

O. demanded this sum back, contending that commission was payable on freight only, and not on demurrage.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA.

CHINESE WRITING ON THE WALL.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with writing Chinese characters on a wall in Seymour Road, calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

Inspector Grant produced the paper on which the characters were written, advising people to refrain from purchasing goods from Sincere's, the Sun Co. and the Wing On Co., on the ground that those firms were enemies of China. The principal witness for the prosecution was a chair coolie who gave information to the Police, resulting in the arrest of defendant. The coolie, however, was not present in court.

Defendant stated that he did not know the meaning of the characters which he had written on the wall. He noticed the characters on a wall and merely copied them as a sort of practice in writing. A Chinese detective stated that he noticed reference to a "lost country" written on the wall and made enquiries. He traced the writing to defendant, who admitted that he had written it.

The case was remanded till to-day for the translation of the writing.

GAMBLING.

Ten Chinese were charged with gambling at the Magistracy, yesterday. Only one man admitted that he was playing for stakes; the rest said that the game was merely a pastime.

With whom were you playing? asked the Magistrate of the man who had pleaded guilty. With the rest of the defendants replied the man.

A constable stated that he raided a house at Hunghom and arrested defendants who were playing dominoes for money.

Mr. Smith fined each defendant \$2.

ATTEMPT AT SMUGGLING SALT-PETRE.

A Chinese, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of salt-petre and sulphur.

Defendant was arrested on a Chinese Wharf, when attempting to leave on the Kwong Hong. He had a number of baskets of salt fish, and inside the baskets were concealed the sulphur and salt-petre.

The case was remanded as Mr. Wood expressed a desire to have the stuff examined by the Government Analyst.

THEFT FROM THE NAVAL YARD.

A Chinese, who had been employed at the Naval Yard for over four years, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing two brass taps, belonging to the yard.

He was arrested on Tuesday night while leaving the yard. The stolen articles were concealed round his waist.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THEFT BY FIREMAN.

A Chinese fireman of the local Fire Brigade, yesterday, with stealing 80 cents from a matchbox in Conduit Road.

Defendant had assisted in putting out a fire in the matchbox, and seeing the 80 cents on the ground, he picked it up and put it into his pocket, without informing anybody of it.

He was fined \$5.

THEFT FROM THE RAILWAY.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a piece of iron belonging to the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

A Chinese detective arrested defendant with the iron in his possession.

He was sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

AMMUNITION SMUGGLING.

A Chinese, who had lately returned from America, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of two Colt revolver cylinders.

The cylinders were concealed in a bottle of sweets and were discovered by the Police when they searched defendant's trunk.

Defendant was fined \$100.

C. refused to hand it over, claiming that the broker was entitled to commission, not only on the freight but also on payments which were made in respect of demurrage. He argued that, as the modern form of charterparty was commonly expressed "commission to be paid on freight, dead freight and demurrage," i.e., that as commission on the three items was commonly contracted for, therefore, such payment was customary and was recoverable in this case, although not specifically stipulated for in the charterparty.

Held: The £137 should not have been deducted and must be refunded. The charterparty referred only to commission payable on freight, which was more or less ascertainable, though not definitely when the cargo was in fact shipped. To justify such a payment on demurrage as well as on freight, there must be proof of a definite custom not inconsistent with the contract, or it must be established on the construction of the charterparty in question. The charterparty gave no such right, and no custom had been proved.

G.W.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE INDIAN MEMORIAL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—Will you kindly allow the following lines to be inserted in the columns of your valuable paper in the interest of the Indian Community?

When the news of the passing of the India Bill reached the Colony, a meeting of certain Indians was called, at Mr. H. M. H. Nimazee's Office, to discuss the question of celebrating that historical event. These gentlemen accordingly met and formed a working Committee, but since the composition of the Committee which claims to represent the whole Indian Community has been made known to the public great discontent has prevailed. There are many complaints, some of them well founded, but the question is whether this discontent should be allowed to grow to such an acute stage where all national efforts are doomed to produce no useful issue; or would it not be better for the Community to devise some means to allay the discontent and work together for the desired object which is stated to be a "Permanent Memorial."

The Indian Community has well known sub-constitutions such as the Khalsa Diwan, the Islamic Union, the Indian Muslim Society, the Indian Army and the Indian Merchant body; and there is no doubt that, with the exception of the last-named body, none of the remainder were invited to the meeting to give their opinion; but if the present Committee does not fully represent all the Sections and Clerics of the Indian Community, would it not be better for the Chairmen of all the above mentioned sub-constitutions to call for a combined meeting and appoint a new popular Committee, rather than sit down and give up the plan of a memorial?

WELL WISHER.

NANNING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

January 12th.

SERIOUS FIRE.
Last week a big blaze took place in the city, in the narrowest street of all, and in a very short time no less than 38 houses were completely burnt out. The fire is said to have originated through a man quarrelling with his wife; the latter caught up a lamp and threw it at her husband, with the result that the house was set on fire. Owing to the dryness of the past month and the fact that there were many blacksmiths' shops in that street, the fire spread with extraordinary rapidity. The large new house of the Tsuchun, the Baptist Mission chapel, and the Telegraph Office, were all within a few yards of the conflagration, and had an exceedingly narrow escape. As it was, the telegraph wires suffered a good deal, and were out of working order for a day or two afterwards.

THE SINCERE COMPANY'S NEW SHOP.

Owing to the campaign against Japanese goods, there seemed to be some uncertainty whether the Sincere Co. would ever be able to open here after all, though they have spent thousands of dollars on the largest building availing in Nanning, one recently erected by the present Civil Governor. The students, having taken upon themselves to examine all the goods brought into Nanning, condemned about seventy cases consigned to Sincere's, on the ground that they were Japanese goods. An appeal was made to the Headmasters of the large schools, who, with a greater knowledge of English than the students, declared that the things were not Japanese. As a result the students started a boycott of their Headmasters, and refused to attend school unless these were deprived of their office. Judging discretion the better part of valour, the Headmasters all resigned, and the wrath of the students was appeased. However, the new shop was opened last week, without any full or public ceremony, and up to the present moment there has been no breach of the peace, the students contenting themselves with demonstrations from the terrace in front of the shop.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

With a capital of \$400,000 an scheme has been set on foot by General Luk Wing-ling and Tsuchun Tam, to open a cotton factory at Hu Yuen, where there are said to be 150,000 trees. They are now only waiting for machinery to arrive, in order to start the factory. Another scheme under the encouragement of the Tsuchun is for a Yarn Factory with a capital of \$800,000, to make use of the cotton which is now being grown extensively in the Province. An unusual feature of the financial arrangements is that the capital is divided up into \$1 shares and \$150,000 is to be set aside as a kind of lottery, providing prizes for certain lucky numbers.

A company has been formed to open a coal-mine in Tai'in Kong Yuen, where a surface area of ten square miles has been acquired for the purpose, and application has been made to the Tsuchun for permission to start the mine.

GAMBLING MONOPOLY.

The right of opening Gambling Saloons in Nanning has been granted to one man as a monopoly, and, in consequence, a number of the saloons have been closed.

DR. C. T. WANG'S RETURN FROM EUROPE.

WELCOMED IN CANTON AND HONGKONG.

PEACE ENVOY DISCUSSES HIS COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Delegate to the European Peace Conference, arrived in Hongkong from Canton at noon yesterday on a private car specially detailed by order of the Military Governor of Kwangtung. Dr. Wang was accompanied by Mr. Wang Hung-yue, M.P., Senator Chu Nin-chu, Mr. W. J. Chien, private secretary to the Peace Delegate, and Mr. Hin Wong, editor of the Canton Times. The party were met at the Kowloon Station by Dr. Arthur W. Woo, Mr. Shushi Hsu, and Mr. Tsao Lin-sung.

Dr. Wang called on His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong soon after his arrival, and afterward took lunch with Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Dr. Wang was the guest of the Chinese Club yesterday afternoon, and the Chinese Y.M.C.A., last evening. He leaves for Shanghai to-day on the Empress of Asia.

While at Canton on Tuesday, Dr. Wang made eight speeches and attended several meetings and dinners, including one arranged by the Canton Government and another by returned students, of whom the Peace Delegate himself is a distinguished representative.

INTERESTING SPEECH ON THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour on Sunday by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Wang made interesting references to the failure of China to obtain satisfactory results at the Peace Conference.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK, who presided, in proposing the health of Dr. Wang, Mr. S. T. Wei (another delegate) and their associates, expressed the deep regret of the Chamber that H.E. Mr. Luk Tsing-cheung was unable to be present; his absence rendered the enjoyment of the evening incomplete. He expressed the hope that Mr. Luk would soon recover, as the Chinese looked to him, amongst others, as one well fitted to foster the interests of China. He extended, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, a warm welcome to the Peace Conference delegates. There was no doubt the right men had been chosen for this important task. They all understood what difficulties the delegates were confronted with, especially on the Shantung question. They fought hard for the rights of China, yielding not an inch of ground in what was clearly a losing fight. The work that they did evoked the admiration of the world, and helped to awaken the conscience of the more friendly nations. The peace had been signed, and, on the surface of things, China did not succeed in obtaining all her objects and aspirations, but this was not due to superior intellect or greater diplomatic dexterity or to higher statesmanship, but to a host of circumstances, influences and forces against which moral force was in vain. All in China rightly understood the situation, and they realised that if one waits one's rights respected, one must not rely upon the assistance of others, but upon one's own efforts.

Dr. C. T. Wang, who rose amid loud applause, expressed thanks for the warm welcome extended to him and to his associates. He also expressed regret that owing to indisposition Mr. Luk was unable to attend. If China did not secure the best results out of the Peace Conference, he said, it was because much depended upon the question of whether a country which joined the Allies did or did not send troops to fight. When China joined the Allies, it was supposed that she would send troops, but as a matter of fact, she never sent any. When the Armistice came, it was too late for her to do anything in that direction. This failure to send troops influenced the deliberations of the Conference. As a result, China was not to be admitted to the Conference at all. Fortunately, on his arrival in Paris, China was at once admitted. It was also rumoured that the number of delegates to be allowed to China would be the same as to all other countries, but this turned out to be unfounded. In fact, the number was regulated according to the grades into which the different nations were relegated. Some grades were allowed five, some three, some two, and others only one. In regard to China, they knew that it would be very difficult to attain to the five-man grade. If they considered it only from the viewpoint of population and the size of the country, China should not come much after the Great Powers. But only actual service rendered was considered. Eventually, it was decided that China was to have only two chief representatives—not even three. But even a country like Brazil was allowed three representatives. How was it that China was placed below that nation? In this matter, the delegates of China strongly urged their claims, but the Conference said that as soon as Brazil threw in her lot with the Allies, she placed at their disposal the whole of her Navy. Thus, the number of delegates was regulated by the amount of actual service rendered. They (the delegates) were greatly disappointed, for, even in the question of sending troops, although they could not do much, China had sent 150,000 labourers to Paris, and

these men not only rendered good service as labourers, but had undergone much hardship in places of danger. Under the circumstances, China could be said to have rendered great assistance to the Allied cause, although she did not send fighting men. In any case, the failure of China to attain the best results at the Conference was due to her own inability. As the Chairman had said, the future position of China's international dealings would depend on the material strength of the country. It was true that, nowadays, right was still recognised, but there should be in existence the real strength to back it. When the Shantung question was settled by the Conference, almost all the newspapers in Paris said the decision was unfair, and when the day came for signing the Treaty, China's delegates relied upon a refusal to sign as the last resource. At first, the French Government thought that the Chinese were strong only with their tongue, and could not have such high courage as to refuse to sign.

"Gentlemen," this was not a question of mere courage. It was a question of our country's life and death. (Applause)—We would rather die without signing than also die after signing. (Loud applause)—It cannot be that right and justice are entirely absent in the world. I venture the opinion that not to sign the Treaty was the best for China. We were unable to find other means. Ever since that time, whenever any foreign people enquired of us the reasons for having refrained from signing, we had the opportunity of stating our case. Thus, the Press of all nations expressed their sympathy with China, and said that China was a courageous nation. There are many people in foreign countries who fear neither force nor threats, but respect fairness. You know that the Senate of the U.S.A. have already decided to exclude the Shantung clause from the Treaty. The Governments of Great Britain and France have also expressed their willingness to help to secure the restoration of China's rights. These are good signs in our international outlook, but what the actual outcome will be is very difficult to say, inasmuch as in international dealings conditions change almost from day to day. All that I can say is that in future we can expect genuine friendly treatment from the other countries. In view of this, I hope that all my compatriots will work for the future good of our country as one man. I know that in the matter of our refusal to sign the Treaty, the country is absolutely united, judging from the thousands of telegrams and letters the delegates received from the different provinces.

"I would like to take this opportunity to say a few words on the differences existing between the North and the South. I have been questioned by foreign friends in regard to the situation and I found it very difficult to give an answer. I fervently hope that the leaders in China will forget the allurements of power and gain, and I am sure that this hope is shared by the large majority of the people. Let me go one step further. I wish to see the whole country united for one single purpose—the purpose of preserving her national rights. In unity alone can we hope for the country's salvation. (Applause)—Recently, a good many of our newspapers called our country 'decaying' or 'dying' or some such epithet. This shows a frame of mind entirely devoid of hope, and this is what is called losing oneself by self-contempt."

"I have read a book on national wealth and economics in their relation to Government, and this book should be read by my compatriots. It said that population and soil take only second place in preserving the life of a country. The paramount factors are iron and coal. Now, in regard to these two commodities, the U.S.A. are the richest; then comes the British Empire, and then China. The uses to which iron and coal can be put are innumerable. For instance, in war these things are necessary for the manufacture of arms and munitions, and in the time of peace they are required for the making of machinery, and for numerous other articles of everyday use. After reading this book, I entertained great hopes for the future of China. But although China possesses immense quantities of iron and coal and other minerals, they are still hidden deep down in the bowels of the earth, and unless someone will dig them up, these treasures will be valueless to the country. Is not this a great pity? In order, however, to enable the people to develop these resources, there must be a good Government, capable of extending adequate protection to life and property. When this exists, the people will freely use their money for developing the natural resources and promoting the industry of the country. Then there will be no limit to the prosperity of China. In the different places I have been to, such as the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, I find that the Chinese residents became wealthy through their individual efforts in promoting industry in such places. How is it that the Chinese have been unable to do likewise in their own country? It is because the foreign Governments under which they live extend to them proper protection, so that they can pursue their calling peacefully. In this way the Chinese can give all their thoughts and their money and their time to business. If, in the same way, China can open up her coal and other mines and use them to good advantage, I have no doubt that, after ten years, she will experience unthought-of prosperity and take her place among the Powers of the world. (Applause).

"Some may say that as China has not a good Government, the people could not rely on it. I say that if you stir yourself to better efforts, and work unselfishly for the public good instead of self-gain, you, as the people, have the power and right of governing your own Government. (Loud applause)—The people who are capable of attaining this object are those of the middle class. This middle class consists of, not the peasantry, nor the coolie class, but of the merchants, capitalists and the educated men. If this class of people will work for the common weal, much good will result.

"For instance, a Chamber of Commerce can represent and protect the interests of all the merchants. I hope that this class of people will consider it their duty to turn what is now a tract of barren land into one of fertility. These people should unite to save the country, and their first work should be an earnest endeavour to promote industrial activities in the country. This duty rests, to a great extent, on the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook. The people who are capable of developing the industry of a country are the vertebrae of the country. Without the vertebrae, a man cannot stand erect. Without its vertebrae, a country cannot be prosperous and strong. I liken Messrs. Lau and Ho and you, gentlemen, to China's vertebrae." (Applause).

DINNER AT THE CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Woo presided and there were over 75 guests at the dinner given by the members of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. to Dr. C. T. Wang. The after dinner speeches were in Cantonese.

Dr. Woo, in proposing the toast of the guests of the evening, mentioned the fact that Dr. Wang was the son of a Christian pastor and had always taken an active part in social work. Dr. Wang had at one time been the General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China and had often visited Hongkong in that capacity. He was also an ardent supporter of the Chinese Republic, and after holding various posts in Peking, he rose to be the Vice-Speaker of the Senate.

Dr. Wang, who was received with great applause, commenced by referring to the vastness of China and the multitudinous population she possessed. He referred to the early civilization of the country and stated that to-day a new era had opened up for China, an era of prosperity and contentment. He compared the size of China to that of Europe, stating that China could not only contain the whole of Europe but another Germany and France as well. The salvation of China lay in the fact that it had one common written language, spread through all the provinces of China and understood by her great population. The reason why America was so great to-day, not only in wealth but in social status, was due to the fact that she had one common language by which her population was bound together. Language was an important factor in uniting the people together, and China had that advantage. The great teachings of Confucius had knit them together into one indivisible whole and they were all guided by them. In regard to Shantung it was very important to China that she should get back that province, as it was the birth place of Confucius who had done so much for the cause of education in China. While he was in Paris he had spoken to the Peace delegates of other countries concerning Shantung and had related to them its history and the way the Chinese regarded the Province. The delegates were impressed and had promised to do their best to get Shantung returned to China. Japan had no right whatever to retain Shantung, even though she had taken the land as a robber. In illustration of his meaning he stated that if a robber stole something from a person and another robber stole it from him the second robber had no right to it. It belonged to the original owner. That was the case of Shantung and the country which held that province ought to return it, if it did not wish to earn a title full of opprobrium. As a result, it was intended sending soldiers to capture Peking but was dissuaded by another country, who put forward the plea that international complications might ensue. China could very well have captured the place, but Japan stepped in and took it. She, however, had no right to the land. If she claimed it by right of conquest, then England, France and Italy could claim the right to Serbia, and America to Alsace-Lorraine. These Great Powers, however, had done what was right and had returned the lands to their original owners. Japan, on the contrary, stuck to her claim, though she had no right to it. Tsingtao was not captured by one nation alone, but by the combined efforts of the Allies. British troops had fought and had shed their blood for it, and he thought that Japan ought to return the land to its original owners.

"Dr. Wang next mentioned the past which China had played in the war. It was only a small part, nevertheless China had shouldered a portion of the burden and had sent 150,000 labourers to France of whom over 4,000 had died. China could, therefore, claim that she had shed her blood in the cause of liberty. The French Government had very generously given a plot of ground for a Chinese burial place, and that plot could be considered as part of China, because her sons were buried there."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY REPORTS.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.

The sixth report of the board of directors reads:

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The net profits for the year amount to \$109,239.70 which with the amount brought forward from last year \$44,907.90 gives an amount available for division of \$154,140.60. From this amount an interim dividend of \$4 per share has already been paid. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$4 per share making a total dividend for the year of \$8 per share and to carry forward the balance \$74,140.60 to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

Directors.—Mr. David Landale having resigned on leaving the Colony Hon. Mr. John Johnstone was invited to join the Board in his place, and during the absence of Mr. Johnstone, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard filled the vacancy. These appointments now require confirmation.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and O. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

C. P. CHATER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The eighteenth report of the board of directors reads:

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The net profits for the year amount to \$61,671.73 which with the amount brought forward from last year \$680,005.95. It is now proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the paid up capital, after providing for which there remains a balance of \$614,380.95 to be carried to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

Directors.—Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. C. S. Gubbay now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and O. Bernard Brown who now retire, and are recommended for re-election.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

The thirty-first report of the board of directors reads:

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The net profits for the year amount to \$262,296.07 which with the amount brought forward from last year \$104,505.91 gives an amount available for division of \$786,802.88. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.50 per share (\$175,000) has already been paid, leaving a balance of \$611,802.88 available for appropriation, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of \$4.50 per share \$225,000.00
To pay a bonus of \$5 per share 250,000.00
To pay a bonus to office staff 7,200.00
To write off furniture account 2,005.92
To carry forward to a new profit and loss account 127,596.96
\$611,802.88

Directors.—Mr. H. P. White having resigned Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to join the board in his place, and this appointment now requires confirmation. Mr. G. W. Barton and Sir Robert Ho Tung now retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and O. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

The work of the Y.M.C.A. during the war deserved a special word of praise, for the organization had looked after the welfare of the Chinese labourers and had done everything in its power to make them comfortable and happy. He also referred to the fact that Chinese students who were being educated in England and America had helped in no small degree by becoming interpreters, translators, etc., in the Chinese Labour Corps.

Dr. Wang urged the people to assist the Government in a calm and collected way, to do all in their power to get back the birthplace of their revered mentor, Confucius. The Chinese Government would surely devise some means of getting back the land. He emphasised the point that individual integrity, honesty of purpose and good character were of the greatest importance to a nation, if that nation were to continue in strength and prosperity. Every citizen of the Chinese Republic should try to follow the principles laid down by Confucius and then only would China be able to forge ahead, winning the esteem and respect of the other nations. (Applause).

Dr. WANG MAN-KAI, proposing the toast of the other guests, said that China was proud of Dr. Wang who had shown by his integrity, his great intellect and attainments that China could produce great men as any other country. He paid a tribute to the masterful manner in which Dr. Wang had steered China through the Peace Conference, not only bringing credit to himself, but reflecting it on the nation. (Applause).

Mr. S. W. Tsao spoke in a similar strain, after which the gathering broke up.

The Art of Fine Living

By "Cresca"

DELICACIES, DISHES & DESSERTS FROM NEW YORK.

Americans as a class ask for the good things of life. No other people are better able to demand and obtain comfort-producing luxuries. So their problem has come to be not one of ability to buy their share of the world's best products, but one of discriminating among these—of picking and choosing.

American Turkish Delight in drums	per drum	80 cts.
Marron Glace	" tin	\$1.40
Selected Table Figs in bottles	" bot.	60 cts.
Salted Almonds in bottles	" "	\$1.40
Stuffed Prunes filled with almonds & ginger	" "	\$1.40
Rich Fruit Cakes in 1 lb. tins	" tin	\$1.25
" " " 2 lb.	" "	\$2.00
Almond "Pepitas" in 14 oz. bottles	" bot.	\$1.40
" " " 8 oz.	" "	90 cts.
Flourrette Honey Cakes	" tin	\$1.40
Fortuna " " No. 2 size	" "	90 cts.
" " " No. 1	" "	50 "
Camilla " "	" "	\$2.00

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

廣森洋行

108

COLUMBIA GRAND OPERA RECORDS

"RIGOLETTO"

77089	PARI SIAMO	STRACCIARI
A5296	MIO PADRE FROM LA TRAVIATA	SOP. & BAR. DUET
A5709	RIGOLETTO-QUARTETTE WHAT! FROM VENGEANCE	SEXTETTE
A5813	TUTTE LE FESTE AL TEMPIO E IL SOL DELL' ANIMA	SOP. & TEN. DUET

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

16, Des Voeux Road.

Tel. 1322.

117

Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 344

We have just unpacked a fresh stock of GENTLEMEN'S KNITTED WAISTCOATS IN NEW COLOURINGS.

These include plain colours and heather mixtures, also a good assortment with bound edges in fancy Shades.

INSPECTION INVITED.

38

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

The REGISTRAR of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on Wednesday, 20th January to Thursday, 21st February 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, January 21st, 1920. [23]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Part-time Tutor in Physiology. Particulars can be obtained from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.
Hongkong, January 16th, 1920. [37]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB proposes holding a ROWING REGATTA on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1920. The Meeting will take place of the Club House, North Point.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

- Event 1.—SERVICE RACES.—
Cutters (12 oared). Crews from H.B.M. Navy under Naval arrangements.
- ALL OWNERS' RACE.—
Under Naval arrangement.
- Event 2.—POWES.—
(a) Inter Port Fours (Challenge Cup).
(b) Junior Fours.
(c) Hong Race (Brokers' Cup).
Course 1 mile.
- (d) Crews from any one Hong, Officers of H.B.M. Navy, H.B.M. Army and Civil Services may enter for this race. A combined crew from two small Hongs may enter at the discretion of the Rowing Committee. Miniatures of the Challenge and Brokers' Cups will be presented to each Member of the winning crews.
- Event 3.—PAIR OARS.—
(a) Inter Port. Course 1 mile.
(b) Junior Pair. Course 1 mile.
- Event 4.—DOUBLE SCULLS.—
OPEN. Course 1 mile.
- Event 5.—SINGLE SCULLS.—
(Challenge Cup). OPEN. Course 1 mile.
- Event 6.—MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS.—
Open to Ladies and Gentlemen with Lady Coxswain. Course 1 mile.

The proposed programme may be added to or varied later if found desirable. Names of individuals and crews to be sent to the regatta not later than one week before the regatta. The finishing point will be the Club House.

Entrance Fees.—\$5.00 for Fours.
\$4.00 for Pair Oar Boats.
\$2.00 for Singles.
J. S. MCANN,
Hon. Rowing Secretary.

Practices take place at 5.30 P.M. on Tuesdays and Fridays and Coaches have kindly consented to Coach Crews on those days.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
IS THE AUCTIONEER

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2923

FAVOURER with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), January 22nd, 1920, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curio, Crochery, and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Tablecloths, Haystrands and a long line of Sundries.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2923.

FAVOURER with instructions from Mr. E. D. GAZDAR, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), January 23rd, 1920, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 41, Haiphong Road, (1st floor), Kowloon.

SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
Wardrobes, Desks, Armchairs, Dining Table, Typewriter, Glassware, Pictures, Haystrands, and sundries.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of JANUARY, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

- (1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
- (2) That the Capital of the Company be increased to Three million dollars (\$3,000,000) by the creation of Two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) shares of Ten dollars (\$10.00) each, ranking for dividend and in all other respect pari passu with the existing shares in the Colony.

And in the event of the First Resolution being passed with or without modification.

- (3) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect: That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on the 18th day of February, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Extraordinary Resolutions (2) and (3).

And the abjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of \$600,000.00 standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization a bonus of \$10 per share on each of the issued shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and that the Board be and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such bonus by the distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the issued shares of one of the unissued \$10 shares of the Company credited as 'fully paid up' in respect of each share of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid, and in satisfaction of such aforesaid bonus, and that such shares rank for dividends and in all other respects as from the first day of March, 1920."

Drafts of the new Articles of Association may be seen at any time before the second meeting, except Saturdays and Sundays, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, or at the Office of Messrs. J. H. Johnson, Stokes & Master, Principals' Building, Hongkong, the Company's Solicitors. Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. J. H. Johnson, Stokes & Master, Principals' Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1920, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTRAR of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 22nd, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
The HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [238]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. J. H. Johnson, Stokes & Master, Principals' Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1920, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTRAR of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th to THURSDAY, January 22nd, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [239]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. J. H. Johnson, Stokes & Master, Principals' Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTRAR of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 22nd, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [240]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 27th to February 10th, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [241]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. NEWMAN MUMFORD, a Duplicate Certificate of ONE HUNDRED (100) SHARES in this Company, or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificate No. 4250 dated September 17th, 1918, for 100 Shares numbered 18,735/18,738, 38,739/38,800, 43,538/573, and 71,189/71,225, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no CLAIM or REPRESENTATION in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, it will thereafter be held to be NULL AND VOID and the Company will proceed to deal with such application for a Duplicate Certificate.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 8th, 1920. [213]

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATES Nos. 1845 and 2635 for 2 and 1 old silver shares Nos. 10649/10650 and 10198 respectively standing in the books of the Society in the name of Mr. W. H. WILKINSON, of Kowloon, have been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [217]

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC are warned that dogs without collars found at large after 10 p.m. are liable to be destroyed by the Police.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
[208]

NOTICE

THIS IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Persons applying for Licences under the ARMS and AMMUNITION ORDINANCE should do so between the hours of 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

Application to be made at the Licensing Clerk's Office, Central Police Station.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, January 12th, 1920. [228]

NOTICE

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ASSISTANT ENGINEERSHIP.

The Council hereby invites applications for the post of Assistant Municipal Engineer.

A salary of £135 per annum is offered. Candidates should not be more than 30 years of age.

Applications should state age, nationality, qualifications, and experience, and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned forthwith.

By Order,
J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Tientsin, January 9th, 1920. [267]

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).

AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA FOR HUDSON, BENSON, OVERLAND AND DODGE BROTHERS CARS.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

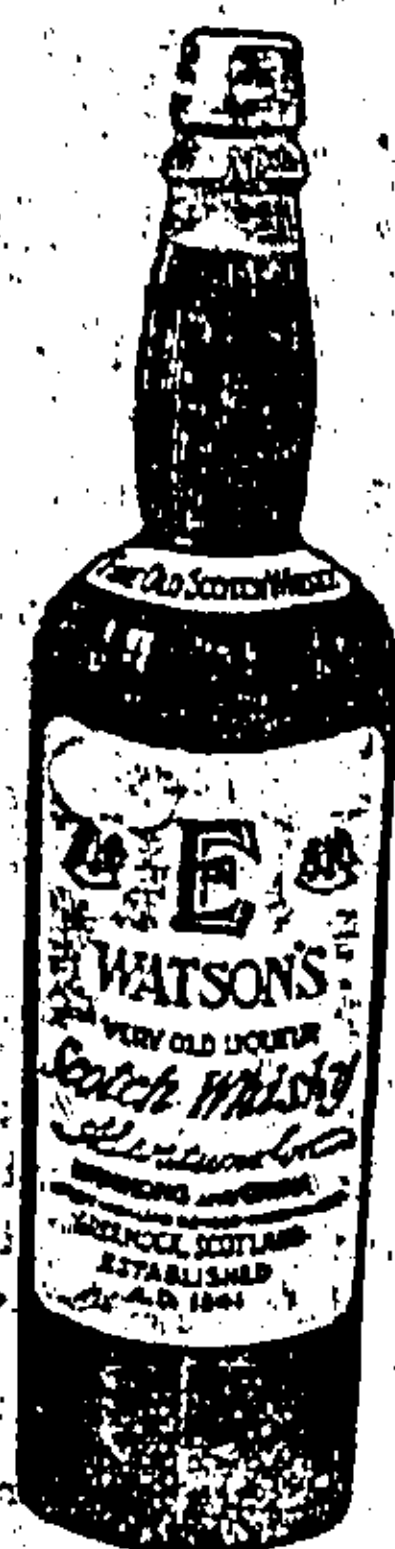
We beg to advise the public that they are now issuing a schedule of charges for motor car hire to all the principal places in Hongkong and the New Territories where accessible. Considering the rapidly superior cars and chauffeurs employed, the charges are easily the most reasonable to be had throughout the Colony.

The cards showing charges to the various places can be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Office or at the Dragon Motor Car Co.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.,
24, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Telephone 492.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
THE PREMIER
SCOTCH



Distinctive in Flavour.
Well Matured.
Mellow.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TEL. 618
HONGKONG.

MARRIAGE.

JAMES MITCHELL.—On January 20th, at the Union Church, Kennedy Road, by the Rev. J. Kirk-Macdonald, Ronald McArthur Mitchell (Rogio) only, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell, Quarry Bay, to Charles P. E. Jones, of Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co., Swatow. At Home at 5, Tai Koo Terrace, Quarry Bay, on Monday, 22nd February. [281]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 22ND, 1920.

THE KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

We gladly welcome as further evidence of the growth of a civic spirit in the Colony the definite formation of an Association of Kowloon residents, whose primary object is "to form a body of residents whose intimate and collective knowledge of the district's requirements will constitute a source upon which such representation as they possess, or may possess, on the Legislature may depend for detailed advice and support." With this laudable object there can be nothing but the fullest sympathy. It may be said, of course, that the Colony of Hongkong is not so extensive that the Government and every member of the Legislature cannot know and appreciate the needs and aspirations of every section of the community; and in justice to the Government, it must be said that many of the needs enumerated in the address by the President of the newly-inaugurated Association are already engaging the attention of the Government. In the Budget speech which His Excellency made shortly after his arrival in the Colony he pointed out that the rapid development of the Kowloon Peninsula necessitates the expenditure of considerable sums, chiefly for roads and waterworks. His Excellency said that while he had not had time to make a personal inspection of the various portions of this important district, he had had an opportunity of reading what had been written on the subject, and he hoped

shortly to be able to arrive at definite decisions on the main questions under discussion. Among these questions, His Excellency added, the provision of more suitable means of transport and the erection of a hospital would appear to be matters requiring early attention. Kowloon is not quite the Cinderella of the Colony that it is sometimes represented to be, but the needs of a growing Colony like Hongkong are numerous, and there is always a likelihood that those who make the most noise in pressing the claims in which they are interested will receive earliest attention. It will be at once obvious to the residents of Kowloon that the larger the membership of the Association the greater the weight of its influence; and we trust that in this respect the expectations of its founders may speedily be realised. Representations made with the backing of the general body of residents can never fail to receive careful and sympathetic consideration. Until the Constitutional Reform Association was founded a year or two ago the only unofficial member of the Legislative Council who had any sort of organised backing was the member representing the Chamber of Commerce. It should be a source of strength and inspiration to the unofficial members generally to have now in the Colony two such organisations as the Constitutional Reform Association and the Kowloon Residents' Association to whom they can look for advice and support in pressing upon the attention of the Government the questions in which the Community at any given time is specially interested. Their position on the Council is, of course, considerably strengthened by the consciousness of an organised backing. In their general municipal aims the two associations may be regarded as complementary; but Kowloon evidently feels that it can best advance its special interests by a separate organisation; and if it does not become "a one-man affair, but the concerted work and action of the whole of its members" as Mr. Forster put it, the formation of the Association will afford an evidence of a civic spirit in Kowloon which should receive every encouragement. Kowloon's needs, as they are indicated in the addresses of Mr. Forster and the Hon. Mr. Pollock, make rather a lengthy list, and while it is useful to be able to take a general survey of them all, it has to be recognised that they cannot be dealt with in the lump, and the Association, to do its work effectively, will need to concentrate its energies on pressing those which are most urgent. We shall watch the work of the Association with interest, and hope to see it grow into a strong and flourishing organisation.

The wedding of Mr. A. C. Leith and Miss Alir Gordon takes place at St. Joseph's Church on Saturday afternoon.

The fire brigade yesterday were called to Magazine Gap to put out a bush fire which was raging near the residence of Mr. Hoagh.

Mr. G. R. Sayer, of the Hongkong Civil Service, who was one of the best cricketers in the Colony before he left for war service, has returned to the Colony.

The Chinese who was sentenced to death for the murder of a young woman at Cheung Chas paid the extreme penalty early yesterday morning at Victoria Gaol.

About 7 a.m. yesterday a fire broke out in a matchbox at Conduit Road and spread to two others, all of which were completely burnt out. The damage is estimated at \$1,100.

The Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander have gone to Canton for the Synod of the Chinese Church which is being held there from January 21st to 23rd. They expect to return on Saturday next.

The Shanghai Jewish Community have appointed as Minister for the Ohel Rachel synagogue, now in course of construction, the Rev. Samuel Gross, B.A., at present officiating at Hull, England.

The influenza epidemic in Japan continues in a virulent form according to latest mail advices. The death roll at Osaka in one day totalled 311, the majority being cases of influenza, while on the same day there were 200 deaths at Kobe. It is reported that the deaths have occurred chiefly among cotton operatives and soldiers.

The China Mail S.S. Co. have received cable advice from Nagasaki that the a.s. *Chiao*, which was expected in Hongkong towards the end of this month, ran ashore in Nagasaki Harbour on the night of January 19th. An endeavour was being made to lighten the vessel by discharging some of the cargo, and it was hoped to get her off at high tide.

We learn that Mr. G. M. Young, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, has been nominated by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Committee, under the presidency of the Officer Commanding the Troops, to consider the drafting of a new Ordinance for the regulation of the Volunteer Corps. Mr. Young is selected to represent the view-point of the employers of the men who may be expected to join the Corps. The nomination has been approved by H.E. the Governor.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND F.M.S. VICTORY BONDS.

We are informed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that they have received the following telegram from their Singapore office:—

"Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Victory Bonds 5 per cent. Bearer will be issued on and after January 28th at par, tax free other than estate duty, repayable at par September 1st, 1934."

THE MOTOR ROAD ROUND THE ISLAND.

ITS CHIEF FEATURES.

The motor road round the island, which will be open for traffic on Saturday, is of a minimum width of twenty feet, but over the greater portion of its length it is much wider. Practically the greater part of it—from Aberdeen to Shaukiwan, a distance of eleven miles—has been constructed during the past two years at a total cost of about \$500,000.

From the Post Office round the island via the Victoria Road the distance is 24 miles; while via the Pokfulam Road the distance is 33 miles. The road runs by way of Aberdeen, Deep Water Bay, Repulse Bay, Tytam Tuk, and Shaukiwan. From the Post Office to Aberdeen by the Victoria Road the distance is 7 miles; by the Pokfulam Road it is 8 miles. From Aberdeen the distances are: To Deep Water Bay 2½ miles; to Repulse Bay 3½; to Tytam Tuk 7½; to Shaukiwan 11; to the Post Office 17.

Where the road passes over Stanley Gap it is 397ft. above sea level, and the highest point is a little to the west of Tytam Gap where it is 630ft. above sea level. The highest point on old Pokfulam Road, near the Police Station, is 490ft. above sea level.

The steepest gradient on the new portion of the road is between Shaukiwan and Saiwan. It does not, however, exceed 1 in 11. From Tytam Tuk to Tytam Gap the gradient is 1 in 15, and a considerable portion of it is 1 in 20. Even the steepest part is a very great improvement on some portions of the old Pokfulam Road.

A noteworthy feature on the road is the bridge some little distance beyond Repulse Bay in the direction of Stanley Gap. It is of reinforced concrete girders and decking, carried on stone piers and abutments.

The road is treated with asphaltic surfacing, and, for its distance, it makes a motor drive second to none in Asia.

CAN BOLSHIEVISM STRIKE ROOT IN CHINA?

Telegrams referring to the alleged danger of Bolshievism in China have led to much discussion in Peking. Rector's correspondent says. Many intellectual Chinese contend that the idea is absurd. They point out that the cultivator owns the land in China to a greater extent than in any other country while life in China depends more on the cultivator. They assert that the principles of Bolshievism form the basis of Chinese administration particularly as regards the principal revenue of the Government is derived. The farmer has not anything to gain from Bolshievism. The looting of towns and cities has been periodical in China from the earliest times, but it has never permanently affected the administration. Finally, the narrow margin of supplies over the daily demands of food is quoted as the greatest obstacle to extensive disruption. Foreigners generally agree with the above view, but other views and advocates.

ALLIES ALLOW TRADE WITH RUSSIA:

EXCITEMENT IN POLITICAL CIRCLES IN EUROPE.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE BOLSHEVISTS.

SILVER MARKET RECORD:

EFFECT OF DEALS IN GERMAN MARKS.

NEW INDIAN NICKEL COINS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

M. DESCHANE'S ELECTION. EXCITING SCENES AT VERSAILLES.

LONDON, January 17th.

There were most animated scenes on the occasion of the election. Troops kept order in the streets which were thronged with crowds from Paris.

The distinguished visitors included Mr. Lloyd George and other foreign diplomats. The floor and galleries in the Assembly Room at the Chateau were crowded, the gathering including Madame Deschanel and her children. When M. Leon Bourgeois, the President of the Senate, opened the session, M. Deschanel was present and was obviously repressing emotion.

Only M. Deschanel's name appeared on the printed ballot paper. Though this did not exclude voting for others, most of the Socialists had, previously, decided to support his candidature, although two of the leaders abstained from voting.

The balloting proceeded without any incident. General Castelnau received an ovation from all parts when he stepped up to record his vote.

M. Deschanel was elected on the first ballot, receiving 734 votes. 899 votes were recorded. Other votes cast were for M. Jonart, 60; for M. Clemenceau, 56; for M. Bourgeois, 53; for Marshal Foch, 47; and for four others one each. The remainder of the votes were spoiled through irregularities.

In consequence of the Constitution not permitting the National Congress to pass resolutions, the Assembly drew up a motion, which was speedily covered with signatures, stating that "the Senators and Deputies, in National Assembly met, do hereby express their gratitude to M. Clemenceau for the unforgettable services he has rendered to the country."

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

A RECONSTRUCTION MINISTRY.

PARIS, January 18th.

The Millerand Cabinet has been constituted and is chiefly a "Reconstruction Ministry." M. Millerand took the Foreign Affairs portfolio.

BOMBAY MILLHANDS ON STRIKE.

EMPLOYERS' DECISION REGARDING PAY.

BOMBAY, January 14th.

The situation arising from the strike of the men at the cotton mills is unchanged. The strikers as a body have not yet formulated definite demands.

The Millowners' Association announces that, as the millhands struck without notice, no wages will be paid during the strike.

RUGBY.

WALES BEAT ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 17th.

In the International Rugby match, at Swansea, Wales beat England by 19 points to 5.

PREMIER'S BIRTHDAY MESSAGE.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK FOR THE WORLD.

LONDON, January 17th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a message on his birthday to the *Daily Graphic*, says:—"The tumult of human anger and unrest is settling down to assured peace."

EARLIER CABLES.

THE HUNGARIAN TREATY.

FOLLOWS MAIN LINES OF AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENT.

PARIS, January 18th.

The Hungarian Treaty in the main follows the lines of the Treaty of St. Germain with Austria.

AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

EFFORT TO ARRIVE AT A COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, January 18th.

The Senate leaders have begun a conference with a view to arriving at a compromise in regard to the Peace Treaty.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

EXCHANGE OF GOODS BEING ARRANGED.

PARIS, January 18th.

The Supreme Council has decided, with a view to remedying the hardships of the population in the interior of Russia, to permit the exchange of goods on the basis of reciprocity between the Russians and the Allies and Neutrals.

Consequently, they will give facilities to the Russian co-operative organisations, which are in direct touch with the Russian peasantry, to import clothing, medicines, agricultural machinery and other necessities in exchange for grain, flax, etc., of which there are surpluses in Russia.

These arrangements do not imply a change in the Allies' policy towards the Soviet Government.

LATEST CABLES.

PARTIAL RE-OPENING OF RUSSIAN TRADE.

PARIS, January 17th.

Well-informed circles emphasise that the partial re-opening of the trade with Russia does not imply a change of attitude on the part of the British Government towards the Soviets, but is solely a sanction for the Russian Co-operative Societies, having offices in London and Paris, in which twenty-five million Russian peasants are interested, to import supplies from Russia. The last Russian crop was the best for thirty years, and it is wished to use it for the peoples of Western Europe, who are in urgent need of food.

Furthermore, it is believed that one of the best methods to improve the conditions in Russia will be again to allow trade to pass through the usual channels unfettered by military control.

IS THERE A PROSPECT OF PEACE?

LONDON, January 17th.

The *Daily News* correspondent interprets the decision to allow a limited interchange of products between Russia and Europe as bringing the prospect of some kind of peace with Soviet Russia nearer.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the decision to re-open trade implies a notable gap in the blockade. The consequential change of attitude towards the Bolshevik Government will not fail to arouse a storm of criticism. The Allied statesmen argue that the absence of supplies from Russia causes social disturbance, compelling the rest of Europe to pay exorbitant prices in America for food and raw materials, and a constructive policy is necessary to counteract the Bolshevik creed of violence and destruction.

The *Times*, in an editorial headed "Amazing Decision," says that the assurance that no change is implied in the Allied policy towards the Soviet implies a heavy draft on the credulity of the Allied peoples.

VESSELS VERY MUCH OVERDUE.

LONDON, January 18th.

Lloyd's state that the following vessels, which have not been heard of since the dates specified are considered very much overdue:

The *Peking*, of Godhavn, which sailed from Karan for Hull on August 31st, and was in wireless communication on September 2nd.

The *Tag Sankon*, of Shanghai, which sailed from Plymouth for Gibraltar on November 9th, towing a wreck, said was last seen by the steamer *Blackwell* on November 16th in Latitude 48° 15' North, Longitude 9° 27' West.

The *Castor*, of London, which sailed from Singapore for Haiphong on November 18th.

EARLIER CABLES.

"THE SCOURGE OF THE WORLD."

THE BOLSHEVIK MENACE IN THE EAST.

LONDON, January 17th.

The statements issued in London by a high military authority dwelling on the seriousness of the Bolshevik menace in the East have caused a sensation in London and Paris.

While some of the English newspapers generally regard the evidence as strong that the Bolsheviks have projected world-wide campaigns and propaganda backed by armies, others, notably the *Westminster Gazette* and the *Daily News*, refuse to believe that the Bolsheviks intend aggression.

The former says that nothing short of conclusive evidence that the renewal of the war in Europe and Asia will be compelled by Bolshevik ambition will secure support for any campaign of the expenditure on which will be illimitable and the end of which cannot be foreseen.

General Maurice, in the *Daily News*, says that the only sound policy is the open door in Russia. Let the League of Nations investigate the facts.

A number of correspondents in Paris describe the French Press as very excited by the statements from London, which the correspondents declare are not confirmed by the official British Delegation or French official circles, who believe there is no abnormal change in the situation.

The arrival of Mr. Winston Churchill, Admiral Lord Beatty, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and Mr. Walter Long is understood to relate solely to the general situation on the continent.

The *Daily News* correspondent in Paris says that the consideration at present influencing the Allies is the danger of a Red Army, largely organised and staffed by Germans, becoming an efficient military instrument able to strike on the West or the East. Therefore, the question for the Allies is whether they are advancing the cause of democracy by assisting to overthrow the Soviets in order that German militarists may take their place.

GERMANY JOINS HANDS WITH THE BOLSHEVICS.

LONDON, January 18th.

It is stated that the Red Siberian Army is led by the German General Blucher. Furthermore, German military authorities attended the recent military conference at Moscow.

LATEST CABLES.

NO WAR PROGRAMME AGAINST SOVIETS.

LONDON, January 17th.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that although the Eastern situation is disquieting, there is no truth in the suggestion that another war is contemplated. Whatever measures may be decided they will be defensive in nature, probably a concerted action by the Allies to protect Persia and the new Republics, and possibly military measures to frustrate the efforts of the Bolsheviks to effect a junction with the Turks.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

WILL HOLLAND REFUSE TO SURRENDER HIM?

PARIS, January 18th.

The Supreme Council has approved the letter as regards the extradition of the ex-Kaiser, which was drawn up by the French and which includes a paragraph from America's draft letter in this connection of last July.

The Supreme Council has also approved the second letter demanding the surrender of the German war criminals. It is pointed out in Conference circles that, in the event of Holland being disinclined to deliver up the Kaiser, Holland will have ground for resistance in the fact that the offence named in the Treaty is a crime against international morality and agreements of national Treaties, and are not provided for in the Dutch laws nor in the Extradition Treaties.

French circles generally expect that Holland will refuse to deliver up the ex-Kaiser.

"IN VERY FRIENDLY TERMS."

PARIS, January 18th.

Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau and Signor Nitti have signed the text of the Note to Holland requesting in very friendly terms the extradition of the ex-Kaiser. The Note will probably be transmitted on January 17th.

WORLD'S FINANCIAL CHAOS.

BRITISH APPEAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 18th.

The appeal of the financiers mentioned in yesterday's New York message, which was also addressed to the United States Government, was simultaneously published in British and other countries.

The British memorial was signed by Sir Charles Addis, Sir Robert Kindersley, Directors of the Bank of England, Mr. H. H. Asquith, Lord Bryce, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Lord Incheague, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Mr. J. H. Thomas and a number of prominent bankers.

The memorial as published in other countries was signed by local prominent persons, those in Holland including the Minister, Dr. van Karnebeck, the Parliamentary President, Jonckheer Voors, and Jonckheer Fock and ex-Governor of the East Indies, M. Idenburg.

A New York message of January 18th says:—"A number of well-known financiers, including Mr. Hoover, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, and the Governments of Britain, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway for holding a great international commercial and financial conference to find a remedy for the chaos in the world."

THE DAVIS CUP FINAL.

PATTERSON DEFEATS ARTHUR LOWE.

SYDNEY, January 16th.

In the first singles match in the challenge round between Australia and Great Britain of the Davis Cup competition, G. L. Patterson (Australia) beat Major Arthur Lowe (Britain), 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

KINGSCOTE'S VICTORY OVER ANDERSON.

Colonel A. R. F. Kingscote (Britain) beat J. O. Anderson, 7-5, 6-2, 6-4.

LATEST CABLES.

DOUBLES POSTPONED.

It has been raining, and the play in the Doubles has been postponed till Monday.

A GREAT GAME.

Lowe's opposition to Patterson was the finest game any Englishman has given in an Australian since Paul Davson won the Covered Court championship of 1919 by defeating Gerald Patterson. Despite appearances, as indicated by the score, there was a very keen struggle throughout. Lowe, in the first set, led 3-1 and reached a 4-1.

The Australian's victory was mainly due to the perplexing manner he mixed up and lifted his drives and chopped his drop shots. Col. A. R. F. Kingscote's defeat of Anderson, who is a youthful contemporary of Patterson, was striking and decisive. The victor compelled the loser to play defensively throughout by making deep drives to the wings and never missing an opportunity to get to the net.

[The British team in the challenge round is composed of Colonel A. R. F. Kingscote, Major A. H. Lowe and Mr. A. E. Beaumish. It is evident that Australia, in offering J. O. Anderson as an opponent, to Col. Kingscote, underestimated the British team. It will be remembered that the famous Australian quintette—G. Patterson, Norman Brookes, Capt. O'Hara Wood, Mr. W. Thomas and R. Lyett—carried all before them at the last Wimbledon Tournament, described as the greatest lawn tennis season on grass the world has ever seen. When they went to America, the Australians met with at least two sensational defeats. W. Tilden getting the better of Patterson and W. M. Johnston defeating Norman Brookes. In the Doubles, however, the Australian pair Davis and Patterson (who a month earlier had lost the world's championship doubles to O'Hara Wood and Thomas) beat everything against them, winning the doubles championship of America by scoring a great victory over W. Tilden and V. Richards. If the Australian doubles pair in the challenge round are O'Hara Wood and Patterson or Thomas and V. Richards, the Davis Cup will remain in Australia for another season. Britain was frankly pessimistic over the result of the matches now being played in the challenge round in Sydney. At the beginning of the season Britain had no intention of competing for the Cup, and her entry was forced by Belgium and France, who unexpectedly sent in challenges, being advised that the tournament should be revived. A well-known English authority, disbelieving Britain's chances for the challenge round, said very recently:—"Straightaway it can be said, in view of the fact that J. O. Parks is not likely to be fit or able to form one of the team, that it will be a foregone quest. This right to challenge the holders, Australasia, for the trophy has been gained at the expense of France. The matches were played on hard courts at Deauville, the fashionable seaside resort where Mrs. Lloyd George is at present staying, and where we only achieved a very gallant effort. The position was that France, with two matches to play, had only to win one to gain the rubber. It looked considerable odds that they would do so and that they failed very largely due to temperamental faults. The French representatives were A. H. Gobert and W. H. Laurents, and whilst the latter was beaten by Col. A. R. F. Kingscote, Gobert proved a good fight for M. P. Davson. The British covered courts triumph. Then the Frenchmen took the doubles in three straight sets from H. Roper Barrett and R. G. H. Turnbull. It was Turnbull's first experience of Davis Cup tennis, and whilst he was enterprising and aggressive, he was scarcely sound enough. At the same time, Barrett was not as good as usual. So, when the last day of the game, the prospect was most favourable for France, but after Davson had defeated Laurents, Kingscote saved his side by a great win over Gobert. Kingscote is very undoubtedly a much improved player. He seems to get better every match and he is undoubtedly our leading singles representative. But his game, judged by the Australian standard, is still weak. The British Isles team to visit Australasia will be difficult to select—not only on account of the shortage of talent.]

EARLIER CABLES.

THE NITROGEN PRODUCTS COMMITTEE.

MANY IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Nitrogen Products Committee, in their final report, recommend the adoption of measures for synthetic production of nitrogen compounds on a large scale to enable the country to dispense with Chilean nitrate during war time.

They urge the establishment of the calcium cyanide process in Great Britain without delay on a scale sufficient to produce 9,000 tons of cyanide annually. They state that it is necessary that electrical energy should be obtained either by water-power from Scotland or by a large steam-power station.

They submit proposals for conserving and increasing the existing output of combined nitrogen, also the better utilization of coal, reducing the consumption of raw coal as a fuel.

They suggest the framing of a co-ordinated policy to safeguard the future nitrogen requirements of the Empire and conclude by stating that nitrogen fixation will be a new key industry and therefore requires active Government support.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

THE QUESTION OF WOOL PROFITEERING AT HOME.

LONDON, January 18th.

The question of wool profiteering continues to excite the greatest interest. The Profiteering Committee on Trusts is considering the question of the publication of reports on the question.

Meanwhile, the Director-General of Raw Materials has officially admitted that the Government is selling wools from Australia and New Zealand at profits running into many millions sterling.

He said that the Government was selling the better qualities at a price very much higher than the prices fixed in the Dominions' contracts, but the Dominions understood that this would be done after the war and that they would receive half the profits.

He declared, as regards the wool supply, that Australasia helped more than any other countries during the war. Then they made practically no profit.

He emphasised that farmers in Australia and New Zealand were at present not doing as well as the farmers in Britain, South Africa and India, who were obtaining the top market price without sharing the profit with the British Government.

Moreover, he compared the situation with cotton, pointing out that Egyptian cotton had risen from 27d to 60d per pound, and the Egyptians were securing the whole of the profit.

He declared that the Government would be committing a great breach of faith unless Australasia now got the benefit of the rise in prices.

SENSATIONAL GOLD CASE AT HOME.

A BANK OF ENGLAND PROSECUTION.

LONDON, January 18th.

The *Daily Mail* says that seven people, including a barrister and his wife, and two Hutton Garden diamond merchants, were arrested in London yesterday in connection with a remarkable case in which the Bank of England is prosecuting under a section of the Defence of the Realm Act which prohibits the melting of gold coin.

The transactions concerned represent hundreds of thousands of pounds. Several thousands of notes and gold have been discovered in the houses of those arrested.

The persons arrested in the gold case were brought up at Bow Street to-day. The evidence showed that £25,000 worth of gold coins were found in the home of the accused and in their possession when they were arrested. The case was remanded, the bail ranging up to £500,000.

FURTHER "WILLY-NICKY" LETTERS.

"THE ARCH INTRIGUER AND MISCHIEF MAKER."

LONDON, January 18th.

Further "Willy-Nicky" correspondence appears in the *Morning Post*.

The Kaiser, writing on August 22nd, 1905, says:—"The arch intriguer and mischief-maker, as you rightly called King Edward, has been hard at work in the last few months."

The Kaiser cites a report by "a German gentleman whom I sent to Cowes to observe the *Entente Cordiale*" of a conversation with King Edward to show "how wide a net of secret information Edward had cast over Europe and over you. He first let his Press launch the idea of a visit to me, and when all the papers in Europe had taken it up and talked it over, he suddenly published an insulting demand, deciding that my Foreign Office had started the idea—the finest lie I ever came across."

"After this, he invites my son, behind my back, to visit him in England. I have of course stopped that business."

"His Fleet is in the act of visiting our shores and I think this will open the eyes of many Germans who are still loth to vote money for the extension of our Fleet. We shall send many down by rail and steamer to take an object lesson. They will, I hope, learn the necessity of building a strong Fleet."

SOME INTERESTING CONFESSIONS.

The Kaiser, writing on August 25th, 1905, says:—"I ordered my Fleet to shadow the British and when they anchored to lay themselves near the British fleet, to give them dinner, and make them as drunk as possible, find out what they are about, and then sail off again. I think the astonishment will be great, as the English, as well as our people, believe that our Fleet will be in the North Sea; we don't tell anybody, for the secret must be well kept."

JOHN BULL'S PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Later, the Kaiser says:—"The visit of the British fleet to Swinemunde and Danzig went off without collisions. The public were civil and hospitable, but without enthusiasm. I had one of my friends at Esbjerg who speaks Danish and English well. He went aboard the ships disguised as a coal merchant and frequently dined with the officers. They told him they were sent to the Baltic to show the Emperors that the British Fleet would never allow them to decide anything they pleased. A fine piece of impudence!"

The Kaiser, writing on September 28th, 1905, says:—"A Continental combine flanked by America is the sole and only manner to effectively block the way to the whole world becoming John Bull's private property, but your allies are so hypnotised by Cowes and Brest and the *Entente Cordiale* that they scarcely do anything in foreign politics without consulting London first. It would be a good thing if you would have Nelidoff advised to put a stop to this Anglomania, and remind the French that their future lies with you and us."

"A VIOLATION OF JUSTICE."

LONDON, January 18th.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Stockholm says that the ex-Kaiser, writing to his old friend, Prince Fuerstenberg, complains bitterly of the publication of his correspondence as a violation of justice. He is preparing to open a protest through his Berlin lawyer.

WOOL PROFITEERING AT HOME.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

LONDON, January 18th.

The question of wool profiteering continues to excite the greatest interest. The Profiteering Committee on Trusts is considering the question of the publication of reports on the question.

Meanwhile, the Director-General of Raw Materials has officially admitted that the Government is selling wools from Australia and New Zealand at profits running into many millions sterling.

He said that the Government was selling the better qualities at a price very much higher than the prices fixed in the Dominions' contracts, but the Dominions understood that this would be done after the war and that they would receive half the profits.

He declared, as regards the wool supply, that Australasia helped more than any other countries during the war. Then they made practically no profit.

He emphasised that farmers in Australia and New Zealand were at present not doing as well as the farmers in Britain, South Africa and India, who were obtaining the top market price without sharing the profit with the British Government.

Moreover, he compared the situation with cotton, pointing out that Egyptian cotton had risen from 27d to 60d per pound, and the Egyptians were securing the whole of the profit.

He declared that the Government would be committing a great breach of faith unless Australasia now got the benefit of the rise in prices.

SENSATIONAL GOLD CASE AT HOME.

A BANK OF ENGLAND PROSECUTION.

LONDON, January 18th.

The *Daily Mail* says that seven people, including a barrister and his wife, and two Hutton Garden diamond merchants, were arrested in London yesterday in connection with a remarkable case in which the Bank of England is prosecuting under a section of the Defence of the Realm Act which prohibits the melting of gold coin.

The transactions concerned represent hundreds of thousands of pounds. Several thousands of notes and gold have been discovered in the houses of those arrested.

The persons arrested in the gold case were brought up at Bow Street to-day. The evidence showed that £25,000 worth of gold coins were found in the home of the accused and in their possession when they were arrested. The case was remanded, the bail ranging up to £500,000.

Other Local News will be found on page 8.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL."] SHANGHAI LAWYER REINSTATED.

SHANGHAI, January 21st.

Mr. Lineberger, the American lawyer recently suspended by the British Assessor, at the Mixed Court for hasty remarks in connection with the municipal proposition of residential shop-keepers has suitably apologised in open court and was thereupon reinstated.

DESTITUTE RUSSIANS IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, January 21st.

The Refugee Relief Committee is gamely tackling the problem of Russian destitutes in Shanghai. Jobs have been found for many as ship's crews, with the co-operation of the shipping companies.

There are many hard cases among the refugees. One man with a family sought relief only after his resources had dwindled to twenty odd cents.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF AMOY MISSIONARY.

LONDON, January 15th.

The death is announced of Mrs. Anna Urquhart Turner, a Missionary of Amoy.

CHINESE ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS AT POTSDAM.

</

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.**STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Regular Sailings to
NEW YORK
via Suez and Panama Canals.
S.S. "ST. ANDREW"
Sailing on or about February 4th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

S.S. "AFRICA"
VENICE & TRIESTE
Sailing on or about January 31st.

Carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

Trains leave Trieste 8 a.m. each day ARRIVING PARIS 10 a.m. the following day.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA,

S.S. "BAURI MARU"

Sailing on or about February 2nd.

For JAPAN,

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about February 20th.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIYUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

For NEW YORK & BOSTON.**THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD**

S.S. "CAPE MAY"

EARLY FEBRUARY.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "SAGAPORACK"

EARLY MARCH.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"

MIDDLE MARCH.

Via SUEZ.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone
2477 & 2478

AGENTS.

5th Floor
Hotel Marlborough.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.**THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD****S.S. "ASKA WAKE"**

About Middle MARCH, 1920.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Agents.

Telephones.
477 & 478

5th Floor.
Hotel Marlborough.

**KONINOYLKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.**

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP**"VAN WAERWYCK"**

will be despatched on January 29th, 1920.

To SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

**LORD INCHCAPE AND
SHIPPING.****THE ANTI-DUMPING BILL.**

Lord Inchcape, the chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, addressing a meeting of shareholders in London on December 10th, said it was a curious coincidence that as soon as all the free ships came under charter to Government, and the rates of freight and passage money were controlled by Government, they were advanced by anything from 10 per cent. to 85 per cent., and it was another coincidence that as soon as the steamers were freed from control in the spring of 1919 the rates were very considerably reduced. If there was any profiteering in freights and rates of passage, the shipowners were certainly not the culprits. Both the P. & O. and British India Companies had suffered inordinately from Government requisition. It would, in his judgment, be many a long day before rates of freight and passage came down to a pre-war basis, the cost of working steamers having increased enormously. Some of their foreign competitors had made enormous profits throughout the war, their ships or the most part being free from requisition, and they had not been subjected to war taxation or excess profits duty to anything like the extent to which our shipowners had been.

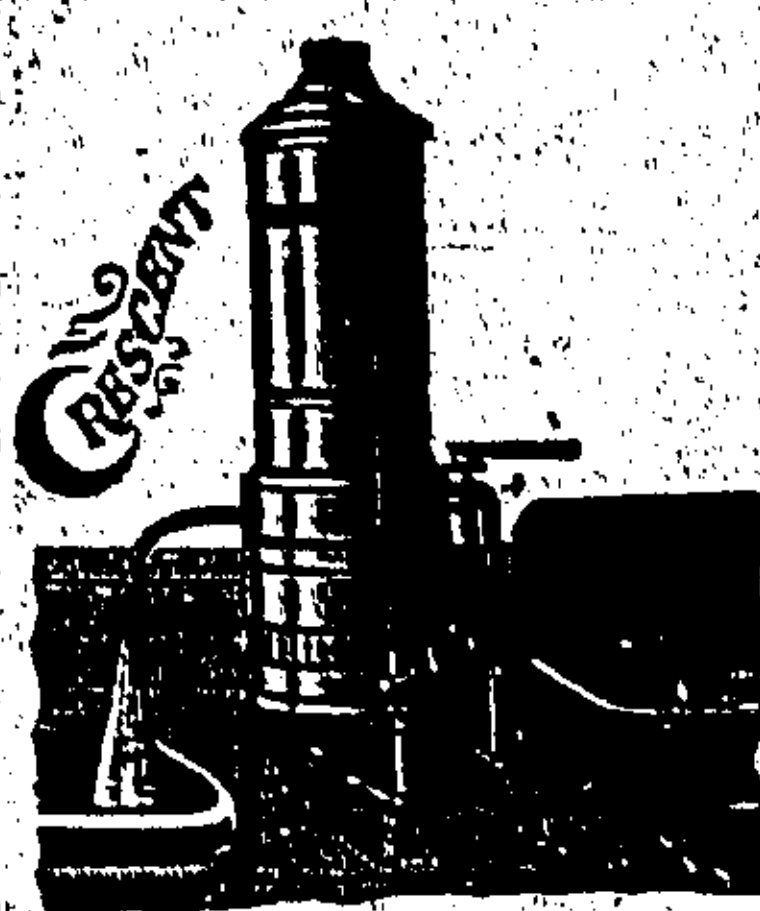
A year or two ago, when there was talk of nationalising the British mercantile marine, he suggested that if it were done it would involve their putting from business and selling their ships to neutrals, allies, and others. By "others" he meant Americans, and if British shipowners were to be up against the competition of the American Shipping Board, which meant the resources of the American Government, they might be forced into that position. Another competitor to private enterprise in the Commonwealth Government of Australia had come on the scene. Having bought a few old ships at the outbreak of hostilities, ostensibly to bring food to this country, and having made large profits out of running these ships throughout the war, the Commonwealth Government was now bitten with the idea of becoming a shipowner, and had come out to compete with private enterprise. If British shipowners had against them the resources of Australia it might end in their selling their ships to the Australian Government. Everything had worked perfectly smoothly for the last forty years, and they regarded it as uncommonly hard that the Commonwealth Government should now propose to step in and borrow money to place steamers in the Australian trade to compete with private enterprise. The present move was a direct attack on individualism and private enterprise.

The Anti-Dumping Bill caused him growing consternation. If what we wanted was a short legislative cut to commercial suicide, then no more effective bill was ever devised. Any measure on these lines which sought to rivet on British industry the abomination of Government control would be fought unitedly by the entire commercial community. They had had enough of that sort of thing. The sole condition on which British trade could recover the ground it had lost was that it should be absolutely free of bureaucratic control. He admitted that his knowledge of coal mining was limited, as he was only interested as a consumer, but bunker coal, in London before the war, when prices were governed by free competition, cost 23s. a ton, and under Government control it cost to-day no less than 105s. If coal mining profits were to be limited, he would ask "what about the other branches of trade?" If all incentive to work, economy, and development was to be removed, if the country was to become stagnant, then let them limit the profits not only of the coal companies, but of every other industry and profession.

Dealing with national finance he pointed out that it had to be borne in mind that the aftermath of the war had for the past year been very nearly as expensive as the time before the war itself. Our national obligations were about 550 millions. From these we could not get away. We must discharge them, and they would be a burden on the country for many a day, but we ought not to launch out into fresh uneconomic expenditure and go on adding to our debt. We should borrow no more, and limit our expenditure to our revenue as soon as we were rid of the war capital outlay. If members of the House of Commons would only stop urging the Government to spend money and leave the national balance-sheet to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Treasury we should come out all right. The propaganda and platform speeches by those who endeavour to induce others to think that they would be better off if the wealth of the community were distributed were based on one of the greatest fallacies which ever took possession of the human mind. If we were all reduced to the same level to-morrow there would be some who by industry, or application would do in the future as they had done in the past. The idea that every man, no matter what his industry or capacity might be, must be levelled down to the lowest would be fatal, and he believed that the people of the country were far too sensible to adopt any such creed.

TWO-FRANC RESTAURANTS.

The first popular restaurant in town working at 2s. 2d. The price of a meal is 2s. (1s. 7d.), consisting of hors d'œuvre, a plate of meat, vegetables and dessert. The meat and vegetables are purchased every morning at La Villette and the Hallé, but the Ministry of Supplies also furnishes certain articles, especially vegetables. The net profit of the undertaking is 20 to 25 centimes (2d. to 2½d.) per meal per person. The organizers intend to pay off the capital invested and then, as no profit is sought, will apply the surplus to adding wine and coffee to the menu. Eight new restaurants were to be opened at the beginning of December in working-class districts. The building is a great shed which was used for refugees from Northern France and Belgium.



Instantaneous Water Heaters
Unlimited Hot Water.

Reduced Prices.

C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.

30 & 32, Des Vaux Road, Central.
ESTABLISHED 1900.

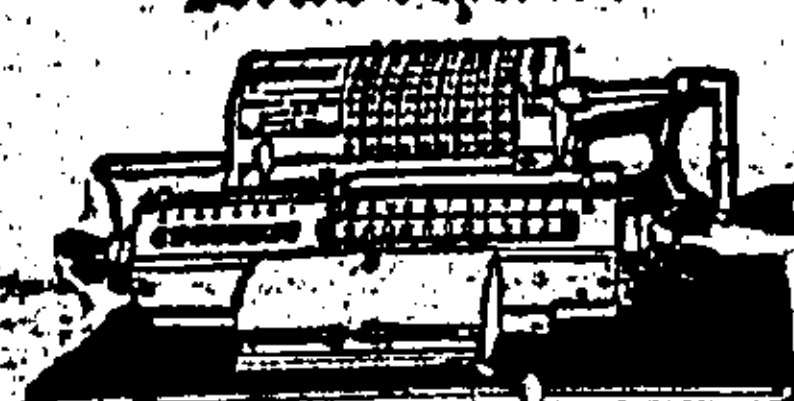


**MEANS
MONEY**

Sundstrand



Marchant



MONROE



Is there a modern Calculating
Machine in YOUR Office?
WE use them—could not do
without them. They save tons
of time.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

25, Des Vaux Road Central.

Phone 27.

**FOR
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION**

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
**THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3**
It induces vigor, energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and all nervous diseases in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP.

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.****SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWONGSIANG" Fri. 23rd Jan. 8 p.m.
MANILA ... "LOONGSIANG" Fri. 23rd Jan. 3 p.m.
HAIKOW via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" Sun. 25th Jan. 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI ... "HANGSANG" Mon. 26th Jan. 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" Tue. 27th Jan. Noon
SEBASTIAN & CALCUTTA ... "NAMSANG" Wed. 28th Jan. 3 p.m.
SEBASTIAN ... "WINGSANG" Fri. 30th Jan. 8 p.m.
Kobe ... "CHAKSANG" Wed. 4th Feb. 6 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Swatow and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Eastern ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained via Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated in the schedule.

YOKOBE LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Yokohama by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kure, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, and Japan.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wolsatwai and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about
January 28th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT
SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENARIFFE"	28th Jan.
"FEMBRKESHIRE"	8th Feb.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENARIFFE"	About 30th January	LONDON
"GLENAMORY"	5th February	GENOA & ANTWERP
"GLENNAVY"	Middle of February	GENOA
"GLENSTRAE"	Middle of February	LONDON
"GLENARIFFE"	End of February	GENOA & ANTWERP

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: { The Glen Line, Ltd.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23.

Cable Address

Kawakisen, Kobe.

Bentley's, A.B.O. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannomiya

2844, 2822.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUKATA

Managing Director: Mr. MASATAKE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 8, Buid, Kobe.

122

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

VISITORS AT HOTELS

TO BE DISPATCHED	TO BE DISPATCHED
Bank Line, Ltd.	On 28th inst
Bank of China, Ltd.	About 29th Feb.
Kisen Kaisha 1	On 23rd inst.
Mail S.S. Co.	On 23rd inst.
Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst.
Kisen Kaisha 2	On 3rd Feb.
Mail S.S. Co.	On 25th Feb.
Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Mar.
Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 4th Feb.
Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 20th Feb.
Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 4th Feb. at 11 A.M.
Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 25th inst.
Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 18th inst.
Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 25th Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 1	About 2nd Feb.
J. B. I. & A. L.	Beginning of Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 2	On 30th inst.
Shoen Kaisha 3	On 25th inst. at Noon.
Shoen Kaisha 4	Beginning of Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 5	On 25th inst.
Shoen Kaisha 6	About 16th Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 7	On 25th inst.
Shoen Kaisha 8	On 31st inst.
Shoen Kaisha 9	On 27th inst.
Shoen Kaisha 10	On 28th inst.
Shoen Kaisha 11	On 3rd inst. at Noon.
Shoen Kaisha 12	On 17th inst. at 11 A.M.
Shoen Kaisha 13	On 26th Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 14	On 2nd Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 15	On 13th Mar.
Shoen Kaisha 16	On 4th Feb. at 5 P.M.
Shoen Kaisha 17	On 21st Feb. at 10 A.M.
Shoen Kaisha 18	On 23rd inst. at 10 A.M.
Shoen Kaisha 19	On 22nd inst. at Noon.
Shoen Kaisha 20	On 23rd inst. at 1 P.M.
Shoen Kaisha 21	About 22nd inst.
Shoen Kaisha 22	On 26th inst. at 1 P.M.
Shoen Kaisha 23	On 27th inst. at Noon.
Shoen Kaisha 24	On 30th inst. at 8 A.M.
Shoen Kaisha 25	On 25th inst. at 10 A.M.
Shoen Kaisha 26	On 27th inst. at Noon.
Shoen Kaisha 27	On 25th inst.
Shoen Kaisha 28	On 25th inst. at 5 A.M.
Shoen Kaisha 29	On 23rd inst. at 3 P.M.
Shoen Kaisha 30	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 31	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 32	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 33	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 34	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 35	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 36	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 37	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 38	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 39	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 40	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 41	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 42	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 43	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 44	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 45	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 46	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 47	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 48	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 49	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 50	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 51	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 52	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 53	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 54	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 55	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 56	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 57	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 58	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 59	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 60	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 61	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 62	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 63	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 64	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 65	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 66	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 67	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 68	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 69	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 70	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 71	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 72	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 73	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 74	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 75	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 76	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 77	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 78	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 79	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 80	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 81	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 82	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 83	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 84	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 85	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 86	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 87	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 88	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 89	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 90	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 91	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 92	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 93	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 94	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 95	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 96	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 97	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 98	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 99	On 1st Feb.
Shoen Kaisha 100	On 1st Feb.

Mr. J. H. Low	Miss R. C. Almirall	Mr. J. J. Kins
Mr. Mather	Mrs R. F. Caldwell	Mr. Albert Kopp
Mr. Miller	Mr. & Mrs R. G. G.	Mr. & Mrs. C. Laughton
Mr. Ishah	Anderson	Mr. W. S. Leonard
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. F. W. Ashurst	Mr. Chas. Lay
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. F. H.	Mr. F. Lockhart
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Atkinson	Mr. W. T. Longwell
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. R. M.	Mr. G. Lush
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Austin	Mr. A. H. Lunnings
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. J. Byr	Dr O. Marriott
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. G. W. Barton	Maj. & Mrs. MacLeod
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Miss E. R. Bellios	Maj. G. Mallen
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Miss M. von Beims	Mr. & Mrs. J. Martin
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. C. H.	Mr. H. H. Mead
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Beck	Mr. W. H. McEwan
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. W. W.	Mr. & Mrs. McEwan
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Benson	Miss D. McEwan
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. W. Bigle	Mr. & Mrs. T. B. E.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. S. Bisaney	Mellane
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Black	Mr. H. V. McKean
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Str	Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. C. U. Black	McKenna
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Fr.	Mr. & Mrs. E. F.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. B. Bo rocks	Metcalf
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. Geo. Bowack	Mr. F. Mooney and
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. M. B. Brady	child
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. S. Bremner	Mr. & Mrs. Mortimer
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. B. B. Broome	Reid
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. S. J. Burn	Mr. & Mrs. W. P.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. E. Barn	Neeson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. D. Caspieman	Mr. W. T. Nolting
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. W. O. Cass	Noppy
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Capt R. J. Carter	Mr. & Mrs. O. Oakley
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. C. P. Champlo	Mr. & Mrs. G. Ottan
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mrs B. B. Flumkett	Master Ottan and
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Col.	nurse
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. R. P. Cole	Mr. & Mrs. H. Ray
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mrs M. Coquard	Falge
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mrs Corneliuss	Mr. A. J. Peterson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. J. B. Cogrove	Mr. & Mrs. A. Peterson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. W. W. Cox	Mrs S. S. Perry
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Miss Crawford	Mr. & Mrs. E. Poirie
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Miss G. Crawford	Mr. W. G. Prie
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. J. W. Crowland	Mr. E. P. Ray
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. N. Croucher	Mr. J. C. Parker Rees
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. P. Dehn	Mr. W. P. Pond
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Myll	Mr. F. R. Rellly
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Dekkar	Mr. A. G. Randall
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. H. Elford Dertelen	Mr. O. Ricou
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. J. O. Dedge	Mr. H. H. Robbit
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mrs J. Don	Mr. E. Rodenfraser
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. W. A. Dowley	Mr. J. H. Ross
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Miss Eliott	Mr. T. H. Ross
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. D. Engel	Mr. & Mrs. S. Santo
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. H. M.	Mrs E. E. Schuler

N. Y. K.			
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA			
SAILINGS FROM BOKER'S SUMMIT TO ALBERTON.			
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan			
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern P.			
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways."			
SUWA MARU	...	...	Wednesday, 4th Feb. at 1
KASHIMA MARU	...	...	Sunday, 22nd Feb. at 1
FUSHIMI MARU	...	...	Wednesday, 17th Mar. at 1
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo			
Port Said and Marseilles.			
INABA MARU	...	...	Sunday, 25th Jan. at
KAMO MARU	...	...	Friday, 8th Feb. at
HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, C			
Suez and Port Said.			
TOYAMA MARU	...	...	Wednesday, 4th February.
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Su			
Port Said.			
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Th			
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.			
NIKKO MARU	...	...	Monday, 28th Jan. at 1
AKI MARU	...	...	Wednesday, 18th Feb. at 1
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, M			
SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.			
TAJIMA MARU	...	...	Beginning of March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

NAGANO MARU	...	...	Monday,	28th January.
TENSHIN MARU	...	...	...	End of Jan.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CEYLON MARU	...	...	...	End of Jan.
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-------------

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	...	...	Saturday,	31st Feb., at 11
------------	-----	-----	-----------	------------------

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ATSUTA MARU	...	...	Friday,	22nd Jan., at 11
TAMA MARU (Kobe direct)	...	...	Sunday,	25th Jan.
SHIMPO MARU	...	...	Saturday,	31st Jan.
SHIDZUOKA MARU	...	...	Thursday,	5th Feb., at 11

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISEI**
Telephone Nos. 202 & 292 **S. YASUDA, Manager**

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
* "CHANGSHA" ...	February 12th	February 17th.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

* For Sydney Only

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is at hand to attend to all cases. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmania.

For freight or passage apply to— **ROBERTS, STEWART & COY., Ltd.**

Mr G. Pauvelle	Mr J. Schwartz
Capt R. P. Ferguson	Mr & Mrs J. A. E. da Silva
Mr & Mrs A. R. Fontaine	Mr F. R. Smith
Mr & Mrs J. A. Fortune	Capt J. Speed
Mr V. Frasse	Mr M. L. Stadlerman
Mr H. B. Fraus	Mr & Mrs J. J. Steep
Lt W. B. Fraser	Mr H. Stephens
Mr D. M. Findlay	Mr W. Swan
Mr J. S. K. Gardiner	Mr T. V. Taylor
Mrs J. Garnean	Mrs L. Taylor and 2 children
Mr H. Gensburger	Mr J. Senior-Tolson
Mr J. C. Gimes	Mr M. Tonkin
Mr Jacques Hatib	Mrs R. H. Travers
Miss E. A. Heleman	Mrs Travers
Miss L. S. Heleman	Major E. E. Trobridge
Mr & Mrs Worth Hall	Mr & Mrs W. Tucka
Capt T. P. Hall	Miss C. Vangh
Mr J. E. Harries, Jr.	Mr E. A. Walker
Mr & Mrs F. Hansen	Mr E. Warwick
Mr E. J. Harding	Mr & Mrs J. H. Williams
Mr A. J. Hayim	Mr E. T. Williamson
Mr & Mrs W. F. Hope	Mr J. E. Wilson
Mr & Mrs W. E. Hooper	Mr & Mrs S. H. Winn
Mrs E. J. Hudson	Mr W. Wood
Mrs McConnell Hussey	Mrs Woodford
Capt & Mrs R. Innes	Mrs H. Woods
Mr & Mrs C. Jensen	Mr G. G. Wood
Mr R. B. Jepsen	Miss Albee Woods
Miss M. R. Jepsen	Miss Doris Woods
Capt K. J. John, R.E.	Mr E. Zobel
Mrs E. B. Jones	Mr A. Zobel
Mr R. M. Joseph	Mr J. Zobel
Mr W. K. Joseph	Mr & Mrs A. L. Zollner
Mr & Mrs F. K. W. Kern	

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs E. Almond	Mr & Mrs Lumsden and child
Mr & Mrs J. E. Baum	Mr E. E. Manders
Mr F. G. Becke	Mr Manuk
Mr E. E. Beavan	Miss Manuk
Mr W. Benton	Mr F. Marshall
Capt & Mrs Bird	Mr D. H. Martin
Mrs Bruah	Mr J. H. N. Mody
Mr & Mrs W. Budget	Mr & Mrs Morrison
Mr Chof Shing and son	Mrs J. F. Nicoll
Mr E. G. Coomes	Capt M. F. Del Pan
Mr T. B. Culhane	Mrs W. O. Eassmore
Mr G. P. Curry	Mr & Mrs Pearson
Mr J. D. Dauby	Mr F. E. Rhodes
Mr & Mrs Dickie	Mr & Mrs Ramon and child
Mr W. A. Edwards	Mr & Mrs C. E. Richardson
Mr M. Van-Ester	Mrs A. R. Rorison
Mr J. Farrell	Mr H. E. Scriven
Mr & Mrs Gregory	Dr A. R. Souza
Mr A. Harrison	Dr L. O. Splaine
Mr & Mrs C. J. Hawmes and family	Mr & Mrs Stewart and family
Miss F. Hawmes	Capt & Mrs Swain
Master C. Hawmes	Mr F. Taylor
Mrs Hauser and child	Mr F. C. Todd
Mr H. E. Hascock	Capt & Mrs Tubbien
Mrs J. Johnston	Mr & Mrs W. Underwood
Mr & Mrs Kelman	Mr G. E. Wotton
Mrs Kilbee and child	
Mr W. A. Knight	
Mrs Lylap	

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATIONS

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
 Indispensable for diseases of these important organs.
 Gravel, Pain, the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, etc.
 Price 3s., leading Chemists, or post free, Dr. Ls. CLERK, MED. CO., HAVERTHORE ROAD, N.W., LONDON, ENGLAND. Deposits: Paris, 13, Rue Cassanoville; New York, 90, BROADWAY STREET; Toronto, Toronto; London, Australia, ZILLIOT BROS., Sydney and Brisbane; New Zealand, DRUG CO. Ltd., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington; India, R. K. PAIR & Co., Calcutta.

VISITORS TO TANTON
 Should Purchase
BY THE PEARL RIVER,
 BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.
 With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.
 PRICE \$1.75.
 On Sale at:—
 Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.
 "MEERS, KELLY & WALES, Ltd."
 "MEERS, BREWER & CO."

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK.

S.S. "SUVERIC" via Panama February 10th.
S.S. "LUCERIC" via Suez March 25th.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
(Managing Agents)

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "ST. FRANCIS" ... 31st January.
LONDON & ROTTERDAM "MATOPPO" ... 10th February.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Jan. Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINEHUA"	On 23rd Jan. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 25th Jan. 9 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENG TU"	On 27th Jan. 9 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 27th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 28th Jan. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and Northern China Ports. Passengers are added in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 28

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAICHONG	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY	25th Jan. at 10 A.M.
QUINBERGA	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY	27th Jan. at Noon
HAICHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY	30th Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(COOK & CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ATREUS"	via Suez	25th Jan.
"ARIOSTO"	via Suez	27th Jan.
"ANTIOCHUS"	via Suez	29th Jan.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE on T. BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG.
HONGKONG and CANTON
ELLERMAN & CO. CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOMALI"	6,700	2nd Feb.	MARSEILLES & LONDON direct.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	9th Feb.	— Do —
"DILWARA"	5,800	16th Feb.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	10th Mar.	Marseilles & London via Cto.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	2nd Feb.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	2nd Feb.	Call at Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney, Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Feb.	— Do —

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MUTTRA"	4,800	22nd Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ITOLA"	5,357	30th Jan.	Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

* Passengers tranship at Colombo to "Mantua".

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gosselin & Doreville, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here; after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following C.T. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"ICONIUM"		About Feb. 4th.
"CROSSKEYS"		About Feb. 15th.
"WHEATLAND"		About Feb. 24th.
"ENDICOTT"		About Mar. 16th.
"KLETON"		About Mar. 30th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"MONTAGUE"		About Feb. 20th.
"ABERCOR"		About Mar. 5th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas Consignees jointly.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANDARIN.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"

Via SUEZ 25th February.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL or PANAMA CANAL at Owners' option

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	9,000	Jan. 30th (from Kobe).
PERNSIA MARU	9,000	Feb. 3rd.
KORRA MARU	9,000	Feb. 23rd.
TENYO MARU	25,000	Mar. 11th.

* Omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARIOA.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	15,500	Mar. 13th 1920
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May, 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DEPARTURE DATE

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

"AMAZONE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 2nd Feb.

"PAUL LECAT" ... 30,000 ... On or about 2nd Feb.

SHANGHAI (Only) ...

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

"SCHARNHORST" 12,000 ... Beginning of Feb.

"PORTO" ... 30,000 ... On or about 15th Feb.

"AMAZONE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 1st Mar.

"PAUL LECAT" ... 30,000 ... On or about 20th Mar.

"COMMANDANT MAGES" (In February).

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Beginning of February.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" ... End of February.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 25th January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st February.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 31st January.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th February.

JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokosuka.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 25th January.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 29th January.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Mar. 23rd. Jan. 31st, 1920. Mar. 2nd.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Telegraphic communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE via NEAPOLIS	Atsuta Maru	22nd Jan.
SHANGHAI	Tanaka	22nd Jan.
MANILA and U.S.A.	Sawa Maru	22nd Jan.
JAPAN and U.S.A.	Perna Maru	23rd Jan.
BOMBAY	Tama Maru	24th Jan.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	Atsuta Maru	24th Jan.
JAPAN	Nagata Maru	25th Jan.
EUROPE (via NEAPOLIS)	Manchester Castle	27th Jan.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Shimo Maru	30th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday 22nd, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chidai	Thursday 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Derwongse	Thursday 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Thursday 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Asia	Registration ... 8.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Hokkaido and Pakh...	Tai Sze Ma	Thursday 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Moji	Muttra	Thursday 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Chuenchow	Thursday 22nd, 4.30 P.M.
Saigon	Huak Kun	Thursday 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Straits	Chuenchow	Friday 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday 23rd, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe	Atsuta Maru	Friday 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Hanoi	Friday 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Durban, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Teiresias	Friday 23rd, Registration ... 1.15 P.M. Letters ... 2.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Loongang	Friday 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Macao	Chuenchow	Friday 23rd, 4.30 P.M.
Saigon	Fuankang	Friday 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday 24th, 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chuenchow	Saturday 24th, 4.30 P.M.
Macao	Tanaka	Saturday 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sui Tai	Sunday 25th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Sunday 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kaipo Maru	Sunday 25th, 9.00 A.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND via THURSDAY ISLAND	Nikko Maru	Monday 26th, 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Durban, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Inaba Maru	Sunday 25th, Registration ... 9.00 A.M. Letters ... 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Japan	Monday 26th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Irian	Monday 26th, Registration ... 1.45 P.M. Letters ... 2.30 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chuenchow	Tuesday 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinchoan	Tuesday 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Shantung	Tuesday 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinking	Thursday 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai tung	Friday 30th, Noon

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	January 20th.
Telegraphic Transfer	5/11
Bank Bills, on demand	5/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	5/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	5/11
Credit, at 4 months' sight	5/11
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	5/11
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1130
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1130
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	94 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	94 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	217
Bank Bills, on demand	217
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	217
Bank Bills, on demand	217
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—Fees	180
ON MANILA.—	
On demand—Fees	180
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand—Fees	180
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand—Fees	180
ON HONGKONG.—	
On demand—Fees	180
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand—Fees	180
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand—Fees	180
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 3.50 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fms. per tael	\$3.20
SILVER, per oz.	

SUBSIDIARY COUNS.

Hongkong—30 cents piece	Per cent
Hongkong—10	1.80 Discount
Canton—30	7.30
Canton—10	0.00

BANKS.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FLEXIBLE DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong November 2nd 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898. Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000. Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 27,000,000. Reserve Funds ... Yen 7,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Hsinan, Shinkin, Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, etc.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, etc.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soolah, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Mongolia, Japan, India, China, Siam, Indo-China, Philippines, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application. SEIZO KONDOJI, Manager. 2, Des Voeux Road, Central. Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road, Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00.

Directors: Mr. Fong Wai Tung, Chairman. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Chan Yung Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chang Luk. Chief Manager—Mr. Kan Tse Po. Assistant Manager—Mr. Li Tse Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager. [106]

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—4, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong Branch—Pauoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits at the best interest at Rates 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 per cent. respectively. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome. J. USANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.



"SPECIALS"

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE

OF DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

MANUFACTURED BY HAND BY

MASPERO FRERES IN CAIRO.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL F. 150,000,000. PAID UP F. 75,000,000. (1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F. 37,500,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haining, Tungchow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chobien, Peking, Nianhsan, Hananhsia (CHINA): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Latai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntzu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohuhsien, Weinsien, (MANTCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsinhsien, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Hebe, Hsinching, Tsaoanfu, Harbin, Daili, Anshun, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Heiliao, Suifu, Hailu, Nifang, Kunghing, Liangyuan, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiping, Hsien (RUSSIA): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIAUCHOW): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chingchow, Wush, Hsinchow, Tungchow, Soochow, Tientsin, (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chaoan, Tenghsien, Linhsien, (SHANSHI): Taiyuan, Yuncheng, Sinkinghsien, Tsinan, (HONAN): Kaitung, Chowkiakow, Hsinan, (KWANGSUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Focchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santiao, (CHIKANG): Hanchow, Shaoching, Huchow, Hsichow, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lancho, Hyau, Haimin, (KIAUCHOW): Ningchow, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chien, (KIAUCHOW): Wuhu, Ankiang, Fungow, Lechow, Tsinan, Tungki, Luan, (SHANSHI): (KIAUCHOW): Kweihsing, (SHANTUNG): Hankow, Hsichow, (SUTUAN): Kweihsing, Paochow, (TAIHAN): Kailan, Fungchow, (URUG): Urga, Hakiata.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, January 22nd, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 3RD NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000. Paid-up Capital ... \$12,978,400. Reserve Funds ... \$3,197,400.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haining, Tungchow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chobien, Peking, Nianhsan, Hananhsia (CHINA): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Latai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntzu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohuhsien, Weinsien, (MANTCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsinhsien, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Hebe, Hsinching, Tsaoanfu, Harbin, Daili, Anshun, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Heiliao, Suifu, Hailu, Nifang, Kunghing, Liangyuan, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiping, Hsien (RUSSIA): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIAUCHOW): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chingchow, Wush, Hsinchow, Tungchow, Soochow, Tientsin, (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chaoan, Tenghsien, Linhsien, (SHANSHI): Taiyuan, Yuncheng, Sinkinghsien, Tsinan, (HONAN): Kaitung, Chowkiakow, Hsinan, (KWANGSUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Focchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santiao, (CHIKANG): Hanchow, Shaoching, Huchow, Hsichow, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lancho, Hyau, Haimin, (KIAUCHOW): Ningchow, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chien, (KIAUCHOW): Wuhu, Ankiang, Fungow, Lechow, Tsinan, Tungki, Luan, (SHANSHI): (KIAUCHOW): Kweihsing, (SHANTUNG): Hankow, Hsichow, (SUTUAN): Kweihsing, Paochow, (TAIHAN): Kailan, Fungchow, (URUG): Urga, Hakiata.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, January 22nd, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 3RD NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000. Paid-up Capital ... \$12,978,400. Reserve Funds ... \$3,197,400.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haining, Tungchow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chobien, Peking, Nianhsan, Hananhsia (CHINA): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Latai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntzu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohuhsien, Weinsien, (MANTCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsinhsien, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Hebe, Hsinching, Tsaoanfu, Harbin, Daili, Anshun, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Heiliao, Suifu, Hailu, Nifang, Kunghing, Liangyuan, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiping, Hsien (RUSSIA): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIAUCHOW): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chingchow, Wush, Hsinchow, Tungchow, Soochow, Tientsin, (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chaoan, Tenghsien, Linhsien, (SHANSHI): Taiyuan, Yuncheng, Sinkinghsien, Tsinan, (HONAN): Kaitung, Chowkiakow, Hsinan, (KWANGSUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Focchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santiao, (CHIKANG): Hanchow, Shaoching, Huchow, Hsichow, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lancho, Hyau, Haimin, (KIAUCHOW): Ningchow, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chien, (KIAUCHOW): Wuhu, Ankiang, Fungow, Lechow, Tsinan, Tungki, Luan, (SHANSHI): (KIAUCHOW): Kweihsing, (SHANTUNG): Hankow, Hsichow, (SUTUAN): Kweihsing, Paochow, (TAIHAN): Kailan, Fungchow, (URUG): Urga, Hakiata.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, January 22nd, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 3RD NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000. Paid-up Capital ... \$12,978,400. Reserve Funds ... \$3,197,400.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 3RD NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000. Paid-up Capital ... \$12,978,400. Reserve Funds ... \$3,197,400.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haining, Tungchow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chobien, Peking, Nianhsan, Hananhsia (CHINA): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Latai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntzu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohuhsien, Weinsien, (MANTCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsinhsien, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Hebe, Hsinching, Tsaoanfu, Harbin, Daili, Anshun, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Heiliao, Suifu, Hailu, Nifang, Kunghing, Liangyuan, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiping, Hsien (RUSSIA): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIAUCHOW): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chingchow, Wush, Hsinchow, Tungchow, Soochow, Tientsin, (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chaoan, Tenghsien, Linhsien, (SHANSHI): Taiyuan, Yuncheng, Sinkinghsien, Tsinan, (HONAN): Kaitung, Chowkiakow, Hsinan, (KWANGSUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Focchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santiao, (CHIKANG): Hanchow, Shaoching, Huchow, Hsichow, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lancho, Hyau, Haimin, (KIAUCHOW): Ningchow, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chien, (KIAUCHOW): Wuhu, Ankiang, Fungow, Lechow, Tsinan, Tungki, Luan, (SHANSHI): (KIAUCHOW): Kweihsing, (SHANTUNG): Hankow, Hsichow, (SUTUAN): Kweihsing, Paochow, (TAIHAN): Kailan, Fungchow, (URUG): Urga, Hakiata.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, January 22nd, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 3RD NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000. Paid-up Capital ... \$12,978,400. Reserve Funds ... \$3,197,400.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haining, Tungchow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chobien, Peking, Nianhsan, Hananhsia (CHINA): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Latai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntzu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohuhsien, Weinsien, (MANTCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsinhsien, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Hebe, Hsinching, Tsaoanfu, Harbin, Daili, Anshun, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Heiliao, Suifu, Hailu, Nifang, Kunghing, Liangyuan, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiping, Hsien (RUSSIA): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIAUCHOW): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chingchow, Wush, Hsinchow, Tungchow, Soochow, Tientsin, (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chaoan, Tenghsien, Linhsien, (SHANSHI): Taiyuan, Yuncheng, Sinkinghsien, Tsinan, (HONAN): Kaitung, Chowkiakow, Hsinan, (KWANGSUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Focchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santiao, (CHIKANG): Hanchow, Shaoching, Huchow, Hsichow, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lancho, Hyau, Haimin, (KIAUCHOW): Ningchow, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chien, (KIAUCHOW): Wuhu, Ankiang, Fungow, Lechow, Tsinan, Tungki, Luan, (SHANSHI): (KIAUCHOW): Kweihsing, (SHANTUNG): Hankow, Hsichow, (SUTUAN): Kweihsing, Paochow, (TAIHAN): Kailan, Fungchow, (URUG): Urga, Hakiata.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, January 22nd, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 3RD NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000. Paid-up Capital ... \$12,978,400. Reserve Funds ... \$3,197,400.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haining, Tungchow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chobien, Peking, Nianhsan, Hananhsia (CHINA): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Latai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntzu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohuhsien, Weinsien, (MANTCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsinhsien, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Hebe, Hsinching, Tsaoanfu, Harbin, Daili, Anshun, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Heiliao, Suifu, Hailu, Nifang, Kunghing, Liangyuan, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiping, Hsien (RUSSIA): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIAUCHOW): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chingchow, Wush, Hsinchow, Tungchow, Soochow, Tientsin, (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chaoan, Tenghsien, Linhsien, (SHANSHI): Taiyuan, Yuncheng, Sinkinghsien, Tsinan, (HONAN): Kaitung, Chowkiakow, Hsinan, (KWANGSUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Focchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santiao, (CHIKANG): Hanchow, Shaoching, Huchow, Hsichow, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lancho, Hyau, Haimin, (KIAUCHOW): Ningchow, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chien, (KIAUCHOW): Wuhu, Ankiang, Fungow, Lechow, Tsinan, Tungki, Luan, (SHANSHI): (KIAUCHOW): Kweihsing, (SHANTUNG): Hankow, Hsichow, (SUTUAN): Kweihsing, Paochow, (TAIHAN): Kailan, Fungchow, (URUG): Urga, Hakiata.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, January 22nd, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 3RD NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000. Paid-up Capital ... \$12,978,400. Reserve Funds ... \$3,197,400.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haining, Tungchow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chobien, Peking, Nianhsan, Hananhsia (CHINA): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Latai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntzu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohuhsien, Weinsien, (MANTCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsinhsien, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Hebe, Hsinching, Tsaoanfu, Harbin, Daili, Anshun, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Heiliao, Suifu, Hailu, Nifang, Kunghing, Liangyuan, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiping, Hsien (RUSSIA): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIAUCHOW): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chingchow, Wush, Hsinchow, Tungchow, Soochow, Tientsin, (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chaoan, Tenghsien, Linhsien, (SHANSHI): Taiyuan,